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SLIPPERY.

"'A glare of ice,' the maiden said,
As she lost her balance and smote her head;
'An icy glare,' was the old man's moan,
As he stretched his length on the pavement stone.

And gingerly did the people tread,
And peppery were the words they said,
And the spice of life devoid of its sweets
Was a ramb o to-day on the glassy streets."

HOPELESSNESS.

Lone wandering with the woe within me hushed
No whit the less my sorrow stings and smarts,
For the keen feeling, the keen sense, is crushed
Into my heart of hearts.

My sky of life is all with clouds o'erdrawn,
And night draws round me now that day is gone—
A night no waketing, dusk-dispelling dawn
Will ever rise upon.

Hope's luminous fingers I no longer see,
Pointing me where to go with guidance kind
Doomed evermore to roam despairingly,
And aimless as the wind.

Alas for me, poor me, whose scalding tears,
Wept inwardly, burn to my bosom's core!
Whom life can reach with aught that life endears
No more, ah, never more!
—Chambers' Journal.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

My brother and I are twins. There can be no mistake about that, for our likeness to each other is so great that it is positively unpleasant to our friends and ourselves. The celebrated Corsican brothers were not more alike than we are; that is, as far as personal appearance goes; beyond that Jim and I are utterly dissimilar. For instance: I am fond of trade, Jim hates it; I have a great dislike to horse-racing, Jim dotes upon what he pleases to call "the Turf." I avoid danger to such an extent that I have heard some uncharitable people call my caution cowardice; now, nothing pleases my brother better than running risks; I am quiet and peaceable to a fault, while Jim is always up to mischief and constantly in hot water; in a word, two creatures more alike in features and unlike in character never existed.

How I did it I cannot tell, but, by some means, I managed to offend a big hulking fellow, whom I recognized as the owner of a butcher's shop exactly facing my establishment. I tried all I could to soothe the monster, but he glared at me like an ogre, and made such very strong remarks that I thought it better to keep silent, hoping thereby to let the storm blow over. Vain hope! the butcher being unable to speak to me, in consequence of my silence, vented his malice by speaking at me. He complained about tradesmen opening new shops in opposition to the old ones; declared that he had been made quite sick by some bad butter he had seen that day, and hoped, when the Inspector of Weights and Measure visited the neighborhood, that he would look after some shopkeepers in particular, for he, Mr. Grote, had watched one fellow tampering with his weights and scales all day.

I know he meant me, for I certainly had amused myself in the intervals of serving my customers by polishing up my scales and weights, and as I saw by their looks that the company knew that the wretch intended me, I had no help for it but to reply.

"Sir," said I, in the most conciliatory manner possible, "I am exceedingly sorry that I should have unwittingly offended you, as it appears I have done, but I cannot fail to see that your observations are evidently intended for me."

"If the cap fits you may wear it:" grinned the brute. "I shan't mention names, to give any one the opportunity of getting the law of me; I ain't so green."

"The cap does not fit," I replied, "for I beg to say that my butter is excellent, my scales just and that all your accusations are entirely false."

With a howl of rage the brute sprang from his seat and dashed his pipe in my face. Luckily, two of his companions seized him, so that I was able to make my escape from the room; but as I fled I could hear him vociferating, "Come on, you coward—let me go—yah! you cur!" and so on, until I had left the house.

From that moment my life was full of misery. That horrid wretch, Grote, would not let me alone; he teased me morning, noon, and night, until I became the laughing-stock of the neighborhood, and consequently my trade fell off until ruin seemed to stare me in the face. My neighbors avoided me as if I had the plague, and some even went so far as to join the butcher in annoying me, so that at last I became frightened to go out, and passed my evenings in the little parlor behind my shop, making up my books.

One night whilst I was so engaged, a ring came at the bell. I opened the door, and a man clad in a long cloak, the collar of which was turned up so as to conceal his face, rushed into the passage, a proceeding I no sooner remarked than I immediately prepared to rush out into the street, for I cannot bear burglars; but before I could execute my purpose the fellow caught me by the shoulder, and, in tones that froze my very blood, whispered in my ear:

"Don't be a fool, Dick; come in and shut the door, or I shall be seized."

"Jim!" I stammered; "Why, what is the matter?"

"Shut the door and come into the parlor, then I will tell you."

I did as he commanded, and then waited impatiently for the explanation of this sudden and mysterious visit.

"Phew!" said Jim, as he threw off his cloak, "I've had a narrow escape."

"But how have you had an escape? and from what have you escaped?"

"Dick, I am ruined!" cried my brother, throwing himself into a chair. "I backed the wrong horse for the St. Leger, and have lost all my money."

"I knew you would, Jim," I said; "I knew you would. But is's no use crying over spilt milk, as the proverb says; you must come and share with me, though Heaven knows that I have not much to offer you, for that horrid butcher has nearly ruined me."

"You're a good fellow, Dick, but I have worse news still. You must know that I had £1,000 pounds placed in my hands to buy horses for a gentleman. So convinced was I that Vanderdecken would win this race, that I not only put my money on him, but also that which I had in trust. I have lost all, and have had to fly to avoid the police."

The frightful news so overcame me that I could only wring my hands and exclaim, "Oh, what is to be done? what is to be done?"

"This is what must be done," said Jim, in a hurried whisper; "you must take my clothes and my name, and I will take yours in exchange; you must go down to Acton to my rooms, and I will carry on your business here. Do you see?"

"Yes, I see; but the police may arrest me by mistake."

"Of course they will; that's the beauty of the thing. I expect to make a hatful of money over the next race, and when I have done that I will show up, declare that the whole affair has been a mistake, either pay the £1,000 or buy the horses; you will be released, and can bring an action for damages for false imprisonment."

"Yes, that's all very well, Jim; but suppose you should not win this money?"

"Nonsense, my dear fellow; I must win it. It's as safe as the bank."

"Yes, but so was Vanderdecken."

"Oh, bother Vanderdecken! I tell you I must win; besides, should I fail, I bolt over to France; then you prove your identity, when they must release you, and there you are."

"Yes; but in the meantime I shall be in prison."

"Not necessarily; you must keep close, and then perhaps they may not find you. I will give you a letter to my friend, Bob Kirby,—you are sure to find him at the 'Bit and Bridle,'—and he will tell you what to do. You must not write to me here. Bob will do all the writing, and let you know how things are going. Now come and let us change clothes; there is not a moment to lose, or you will be too late for the train."

"But my business?" I gasped, for I did not like the job at all.

"Oh, I can take care of that; you know I understand the trade."

"But the butcher?"

"I must put up with him I suppose," said Jim, looking rather blue. "Of course it is not pleasant, but nothing is in this world, and as you have stood his insults for so long a time, I suppose I shall be able to bear it for a little while. There is the letter; now off with your clothes and put on mine."

How Jim did it I can't say, but in less than a quarter of an hour I was dressed in his clothes and turned out of my own house.

I crept along the road, trembling at the sight of a policeman, and wondering at the little notice they took of me. I reached the train in safety, and arrived in Acton without being arrested.

I found the "Bit and Bridle," and Bob Kirby, to whom I delivered the letter. He read it, and at once took me to Jim's rooms, advising me not to move therefrom if I valued my liberty. Need I say that I felt very uncomfortable, and obeyed his orders to the letter?

On the second night after my arrival in Acton Mr. Kirby came to my rooms and told me I must prepare to start for London at once.

"You must take care you are not seen," he continued, "for if you were caught now things would be very awkward. Tell Jim he must come down here at once; he had better walk down, for the trains may be watched. If he can get down without being seen all will be well, but if not, I fear they will try to make it a case of conspiracy."

Oh, how bitterly I repented having consented to leave my butter-shop! for, all things considered, the police were to me worse than the butcher. By keeping myself a strict prisoner in my own house, I could avoid the butcher; but there was no safety from the police.

With a beating heart I crept up to my own shop, and knocked gently at the door, which was opened directly by him, to whom I delivered my dreadful message.

"I must be off at once, Dick," he said, "we must change clothes directly! You will be all right, for I have made every one believe I was you. I make a capital tradesman after all. I've sent your business up wonderfully."

"I'm very glad to hear it Jim; I'm sure it needed it. But how about the butcher?"

"Oh, he's been a great nuisance, certainly; but look here, Dick; don't you be half so easy with him. I don't believe he has half the pluck he pretends to have."

"I do—I know it!" was my rueful answer; "but if the business is improving, I shall try to put up with the annoyance."

"That's right, Dick! And now, good-bye! I'm much obliged to you for what you have done. If any of the girls say you made love to them, you will know that I am the culprit—only don't you say so, but keep the fun up. It's not disagreeable work I can tell you. Ha! ha! ha! nobody would believe you if you were to swear it was me! So good-by, and take care of yourself!"

With a hearty laugh Jim went on his road; and I, with sad heart, sought my bed.

I arose very early the next morning and took down the shutters, so as to avoid meeting that horrid butcher. A few minutes afterwards a very pretty girl came fluttering into the shop, and, with many a pretty smile and simper, purchased half a pound of my best fresh butter.

"Why, how dull you are this morning, Mr. Perkins!" she exclaimed, with a pretty sly, glance.

"Dull?" I replied, in a dreamy manner.

"Oh, nonsense!" she cried; "it's no good putting on that modest air, after the way you behaved yesterday. Do you know when you first came here, we all thought you such a sneak—at least, most of us did; but I always said you were not so demure as you wished to make out—and the way you snatched that kiss from me yesterday proves it!"

"So," thought I, "this is the way Master Jim has been improving my business, is it?"

I looked at the little rosy mouth, and could not blame him,—nay, I ventured to follow his example, and did so with the greatest success.

"Do you know," said the young lady, putting her arms on the counter, "do you know that I have liked you ever since you thrashed that big bully, Grote, the butcher?"

"What," I exclaimed in amazement, "thrashed Grote?"

"Of course you did, when he came over here swearing he would pull your nose! Oh, I did like the cool way in which you went to meet him and knocked him down. It was splendid!"

Could it be possible? Had my twin brother thrashed the butcher, and left me to reap the glory? As if to confirm my suspicions, at that very instant Grote appeared in his shop—and oh, his face! It was one mass of bruises! I stepped out on to the pavement to have a look at him closer. On seeing me he bowed politely, but I merely shook my fist at him, and he retreated rapidly.

I cannot describe how my business increased from that day, and all through Jim's boldness and lightheartedness. During the day I received a letter from dear brother, in which he informed me that he had not lost his money; but, having heard of my misery, he invented this little plot to save me.

I have now several large shops. Jim has never joined me, he having retired from the turf and become a gentleman farmer. I am married, and have a large family. My eldest boy is about to marry Miss Grote having become very good friends with me, and, what is better, very rich. But, good friends as we are, I have never thought it worth my while to inform him of his slight mistake.

FARM NOTES.

THE HOUDAN FOWL.

The Houdan, with its lofty flowing crest and muffled chops—or to speak more technically, full whiskers and cravat—broad triple comb with transverse plates and long hanging gills, is the most peculiar of all our barn-door fowls. Nor is it less beautiful in plumage or imposing in form than curious in appearance; for to these distinguished qualities it adds those of the more useful kind, ranking high for the table, and among the best of layers. Like the Dorking, the Houdan sports a fifth toe, and the breed is said to have been formed in France by a cross of the cock of the former, on the Creve Cœur hen. It has now become a well-established variety, and throws its chickens true to a feather.

It is only a few years since the first importations were made into the United States; the Houdans are consequently less known among us, and less has been said and written about them, than most other breeds of fowls. They are now, however, beginning to attract considerable attention from poulterers; and as they are decidedly meritorious, they will undoubtedly rise rapidly into favor.

The weight of the cock, full grown, is from 6 3-4 to 8 pounds, and that of the hen from 5½ to 7 pounds, which is nearly as great as that of the Brahma or Cochin, with ordinary feed and attention. In shape the former are very much superior to the latter, having a longer, rounder body, with a fuller, deeper breast, which is much more meaty and savory, and consequently renders the Houdan superior for the table. Their chickens are not so long in the leg, mature earlier and fatten more quickly. The pullets usually begin to lay at five months of age, and continue with little intermission until past three years old, when they sometimes manifest a disposition to sit, but not often before this period. Their eggs are of a pure white color, fine flavored and larger than those we have ever got from any other breed. For persistency in laying we rank them with the Leghorn, Poland and Hamburg fowls.

The Houdans are of great constitution and very hardy; quiet in disposition and easily kept. The plumage is called spangled black and white, but in reality it is not so, for as the sun shines upon it the black assumes a dark, glossy, brilliant green and violet. These colors, contrasted with the pure white, varied with an occasional feather of deep to pale orange, make a handsome show. We know nothing more attractive in the poultry yard than a large flock of Houdans, or that pays better for the money invested in them.—[N. Y. Post.

SWELLED LEGS.

Partial or local debility is generally the cause of horses' legs swelling over night in the stable. When swelled legs occur in a horse that is thin and impoverished, debility must be counteracted to promote a cure, by feeding somewhat liberally particularly with a mixture of the edible roots, as carrots, parsnips, &c.; it is aided also by giving tonics, such as a half drachm of powdered gentian root, mixed with the feed once daily. Smart hand-rubbing and bandaging should be employed; for which purpose strong woolen cloths of any kind may be made use of; but flannels form the best bandages, when evenly and firmly applied, by means of a roller 4 yards in length and 4 inches in breadth. Such bandages may be applied every evening as long as may be needed. Its application should always be preceded by smart friction of the limbs.

MAY MITES

Some time ago, there died a number of horses in Nordheim, Germany, from inflammation of the intestines, the true cause not at first being known. At last it was assigned to the hay, in which, upon close examination, an immense number of microscopic animalculæ were found. They belong to the genus *Acarus fanarius* to which genus the mites living on dry fruit and in cheese also belong. In times of horse diseases it might therefore, be proper to microscopically examine hay and straw, since even the best fodder, if stored in a damp place, is very likely to be infested by these and other parasites.

HOMELESS.

It is cold, dark midnight, yet listen
To the patter of tiny feet!
It is one of your dogs, fair lady,
Who whines in the bleak cold street?
Is it one of your silken spaniels
Shut out in the snow and sleet?

My dogs sleep warm in their baskets,
Safe from the darkness and snow;
All the beasts in our Christian England,
Find pity wherever they go—
(Those are only the homeless children
Who are wandering to and fro.)

Look out in the gusty darkness,—
I have seen it again and again,
That shadow that flits so slowly
Up and down past the window pane,—
It is surely some criminal lurking
Out there in the frozen rain.

Nay, our criminals all are sheltered,
They are prized and taught and fed;
That is only a sister woman
Who has got neither food nor bed,—
And the night cries, "Sin to be living,"
And the river cries "Sin to be dead."

Look out at that far-best corner
Where the walls stand blank and bare;
Can that be a pack which a peddler
Has left and forgotten there?
His goods lying out unsheltered
Will be spoilt by the damp night-air.

Nay,—goods is our thrifty England
Are not left to lie and grow rotten,
For each man knows the market value
Of silk or woolen or cotton;
But in counting the riches of England
I think our poor are forgotten.

Our beasts and our thieves and our chattels
Have weight for good or for ill;
But the poor are only His image,
His presence, His word, His will;—
And so Lazarus lies at our door step
And Dives neglects him still.

BY ALFRAIDE A. PROCTOR.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.

A correspondent of the London Times gives the following curious account of the varying fortunes of the head of Lord Protector Cromwell: Several imperfect statements having lately appeared on the above subject, let me explain what became of the remains of Cromwell. Partly from printed records, and partly from what I heard from Mr. Wilkinson, to whom some of the press have alluded, Oliver Cromwell died at Whitehall Palace, on the 3d of September, 1658, after a protracted illness. He had been long suffering from ague, and his case is cited in medical books as one of a man who died of ague while our warehouses were groaning with Peruvian bark, which we did not know how to use. During this illness he became so depressed and debilitated that he would allow no barber to come near him; and his beard, instead of being cut in a certain fashion, grew all over his face. After his death the body lay in state at Somerset House, having been carefully embalmed, and was afterwards buried with more than regal honors in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, where it lay until, after the Restoration, it was taken out of his grave, as were also the bodies of Ireton (Cromwell's son-in-law) and Bradshaw; the latter, as President of the High Court of Justice, having pronounced sentence of death on Charles I. The three bodies were taken in carts to the Red Lion, in Holborn, and on the 30th of January, the anniversary of King Charles' death, they were removed on sledges to Tyburn, where they were hanged until sunset, and then taken down and beheaded, their bodies buried in a deep pit under the gallows, and their heads stuck upon the top of Westminster Hall, where at that time sentinels walked.

Ireton's head was in the middle, and Cromwell's and Bradshaw's on either side. Cromwell's head being embalmed, remained exposed to the atmosphere for 25 years, and then one stormy night it was blown down, and picked up by the sentry, who, hiding it under his cloak, took it home and secreted in the chimney corner, and as inquiries were constantly being made about it by the Government, it was only on his deathbed that he revealed where he had hidden it. His family sold the head to one of the Cambridgeshire Russells and, in the same box in which it still is, it descended to a certain Samuel Russell, who, being a needy and careless man, exhibited it in a place near Clare Market. There it was seen by James Cox, who then owned a famous museum. He tried in vain to buy the head from Russell, for, poor as he was, nothing at first would tempt him to part with the relic, but after a time Cox assisted him with money, and eventually, to clear himself from debt, he made the head over to Cox. When Cox at last parted with his museum he sold the head of Cromwell for £230 to three men, who bought it about the time of the French Revolution to exhibit in Mead court, Bond street, at half-a-crown a head. Curiously enough, it happened that each of these gentlemen died a sudden death, and the head came into the possession of the three nieces of the last man who died. These young ladies nervous at keeping it in the house, asked Mr. Wilkinson, their medical man, to take care of it for them, and they subsequently sold it to him. For the next fifteen or twenty years Mr. Wilkinson was in the habit of showing it to all the distinguished men of that day, and the head, much treasured, yet remains in his family.

The circumstantial evidence is very curious. It is the only head in history which is known to have been embalmed and afterwards beheaded. On the back of the neck, above the vertebræ, is the mark of the cut of an axe where the executioner, having, perhaps, no proper block, had struck too high, and, laying the head in its soft, enbalmed state on the block, flattened the nose on one side making it adhere to the face. The hair grows promiscuously about the face, and the beard, stained to exactly the same color by the embalming liquor, is tucked up under the chin, with the oaken staff of the spear with which the head was stuck up on Westminster hall, which staff is perforated by a worm that never attacks oak until it has been for many years exposed to the weather.

The iron spearhead, where it protrudes above the skull, is rusted away by the action of the atmosphere. The jagged way in which the top of the skull is removed throws us back to a time when surgery was in its infancy, while the embalming is so beautifully done that the cellular process of the gums and the membrane of the tongue are still to be seen. Several teeth are yet in the mouth; the membrane of the eyelid remains; the pia-mater and the dura-mater, thin membranes, which I believe, lie over the brain, may be seen clinging to their inner and upper part of the skull. The brain was, of course, removed, but the compartments are very distinct. When the great sculptor, Flaxman, went to see it he said at once, "You will not mind my expressing any disappointment I may feel on seeing the head?" "Oh, no;" said Mr. Wilkinson, "but will you tell me what are the characteristics by which the head might be recognized?" "Well," replied Flaxman, "I know a great deal about the configuration of the head of Oliver Cromwell. He had a low broad forehead, large orbits to the eyes, a high septum to the nose, and high cheek bones; but there is one feature which will be with me a crucial test, and that is that, instead of having the lower jaw-bone somewhat curved, it was particularly short and straight, but set out at an angle, which gave him a jowlish appearance." The head exactly answered to the description, and Flaxman went away expressing himself as convinced and delighted.

The head has also a length from the forehead to the back of the head which is quite extraordinary, and one day, before Mr. Wilkinson retired from practice his assistant called him into the surgery to point out to him how exactly the shaven head of a lad who was there as a patient resembled the embalmed head of Cromwell upstairs, and more particularly in the extreme length between the forehead and the occiput.

Mr. Wilkinson mentioned the circumstance to the gentlemen who brought the lad to him. "No wonder," said the gentleman, "for this lad is a direct descendent of Oliver Cromwell, whose name, like this boy's, was Williams before they changed it Cromwell." It was curious that this type should reappear or remain after so many years.

When the head was in the possession of Samuel Russell, he was frequently intoxicated when he showed it to his friends, and they cut off pieces of the hair, until the head was closely cropped.

A correspondent in the Globe of the 28th of September, or thereabouts, believed that the body of Cromwell, after removal from the Abbey, was buried in Red Lion Square, and another body substituted and sent on to Tyburn with Ireton and Bradshaw. But it is not probable that they could have obtained an enbalmed body for the purpose.

The enbalmed head is now in the possession of Mr. Horace Wilkinson, Sevenoaks, Kent.

There is a small hole where the wart was on his forehead, and the eyebrows met in the middle. The head has the appearance of hard, dry leather.

NEW SPRING FASHIONS.

SPRING HATS.

The hats and bonnets importers are receiving as the *avant-coureurs* of spring styles, are far larger than any that have been worn for many years, and chip is the fashionable material of which they are composed. The felt hats now in vogue give some suggestion of the spring shapes, but the new chip hats are still larger than these, are as soft as any slouch hat, have high crowns, and wide brims capriciously rolled, turned, and indented, and in size they are like gentleman's hats, very slightly modified. Importers claim for these mammoth hats that they are not only becoming, but sensible; as they cover and protect the head, the latter assertion is true; and as they will soon be considered stylish, the former is a matter of course.

The chip of which these hats are made is exceedingly fine, and as soft and pliable as felt. They are shown in white chip, black, dark nut brown, and pale leather-color. The variety of shapes is even greater than is seen in the hats of this season. Some of them have high round crowns, with three-inch brims, slightly yet evenly rolled all around; others have the wide straight brims seen on "flats," turned up only in front, or perhaps slightly towards one side, and still oftener in the middle of the back; some, again, have pointed brigand crowns, with flat straight brims; others, more bonnet-like in shape, have medium crowns, with brim fronts three inches wide, and only an inch broad behind, while a few retain something of the English walking-hat shape, and of the Rubens hats that are closely turned upward on each side. Importers predict that white chips will be the favorite, yet black bonnets are always stylish, and the choice brown shades will be chosen to match suits.

For young girls and misses straw hats are shown in an improved sailor shape, known as the Leopold. The crown is round, instead of being square and flat, as it was last year, and the wide brim is turned upward all around. The edge is bound with black, brown, or blue gros grain ribbon, and the hat-band and streamer of ribbon to match have bars and triangles of gilt or silver. White straw Leopolds are prettily trimmed with navy blue ribbon that is almost black, and ornamented with stamped bars of gilt.

SPRING COLORS FOR TRIMMINGS.

The list of colors for the ribbons, damasks, figured crapes, and other new materials for trimming bonnets is as follows: soft pink, sky blue, silver gray, cerise, ponceau, nut brown, lilac (with pink and blue tinges), drab (of dark, light, and medium shades), *paille* or straw-color, navy blue (which is now black-blue), and lastly, *beige*, Manilla, and cream colors, which are natural unbleached buff shades, with more brown in them then in the ecru tints so long in fashion. The preponderance of importations is in these simple natural hues. The pink and blue shades of next season will be soft, yet positive, without any of the buff shades lately seen with them. The clear silver gray and the charming lilac tints of a generation ago are to be revived in lieu of the mongrel green-grays and mauves of last summer. The soft drab hues, quiet enough for a Quakeress, are to be enlivened by cerise, pink and blue.

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRIMMING.

The novel trimming for these new large hats will be wide scarf ribbons of soft demask serge of a single color, with damask figures, arabesques, and vines of the same color and similar shade. These are as broad as sash ribbons, and as pliable as the plain twilled India silks used for neckties; the brocaded damask designs upon them make them very rich-looking. They are shown in sky blue, rose-pink, beige, and other spring shades.

Pekin embroidered is another soft oriental fabric similar to the serge ribbons just described. It was twilled stripes with flowered stripes between, like needle-work, also damask and vine patterns, with intricate arabesque designs.

A charming new material, to be cut bias for trimming, instead of turquoise and other silks, is satin d'Orient, as soft and light as China crape, yet repped like gros grain. This is admirably adapted for the chip braids that are too light to support the heavy velvets and gros grains with which it has been the fashion to trim them.

Another novelty is figured China crape. Instead of being merely crinkled, this fine fabric is now figured in diamond patterns, with vines, leaves, great lily bells, convolvuli, and moire stripes, all of one shade, either cream, pink, or light blue.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

The French flowers for trimming hats are mounted as large wreaths with trailing sprays behind, or else in one single compact cluster. Of the wreaths many are alternating pink and tea roses to go round about the hat, while pendent behind is a tied bunch of dark red Agrippina roses tied to show their long stems of flexible rubber. Other wreaths are of small scarlet poppies with dark green ivy leaves, or else of wild sweet-brier with green arbor vitæ; lemon-tinted roses form the centre of wreaths of glossy green smilax; or else there are large white roses with every petal separately curled. The clusters are pale rose geraniums with fern leaves, salmon chrysanthemums, and lilacs with pink shading; or else large loose-petaled pink roses with spring violets—the single blossoms that grow in shady dells; or else lilies-of-the-valley with roses and hawthorn berries.

NEW COIFFURES.

The silver and gilt trimmings in vogue for full-dress toilets in Paris appear first here in coiffures. For instance, there are wreaths of gilt wheat, with tiny straws in them, and a tearose in the centre with dark brown foliage and unblown buds. Those of the new silver goods are wreaths of silver wheat with pale blue forget-me-nots mixed in, and a white rose in the middle.

SPRING PLAID SUITINGS.

The first importation of dress goods for the coming demi season are what dealers technically call, "suitings," but are designed for only parts of suits. They are single-width twilled all-wool goods, in broken plaids or in blocks, and are also called camel's hair, and it is now the caprice to call all twilled stuffs. These plaid wools are in nut brown shades or in gray tints, and sometimes bars of blue, of cerise, or of violet are introduced. The basque and over-skirt of spring suits will be made of the woollen plaids, while the sleeves and lower skirt will be of silk of the darkest shade in the plaid. If a contrasting color appears in the bars of the plaid, the same color will be used for pipings, cords, and facings of the silk on the sleeves and skirt. The new material costs 75 cents or 80 cents a yard.

SHIRRING.

Shirring has by no means had its day, and, it is said, will be used conspicuously for sleeves of the spring suits just described. Thus the silk sleeve will be shirred all over, forming lengthwise puffs for short arms, and bayadere puffs around arms that are long and slender.

SPRING FOULARD CAMBRICS.

The plaids and blocks just mentioned for woollen goods are also represented in the soft-finished foulard cambrics imported for spring. Dark blue and nut brown are considered the most stylish among these, but far more spring-like are the blocks of mottled gray barred with rose, blue, cherry, green, or violet. These mottled blocks are of mingled white and black, and are very effective. Other design are precisely like the quaint patterns of striped limousine worn this winter in French wool stuffs; these have twilled gray shaded lines, with stripes of cardinal red or dark blue. These unglazed cambrics, soft-finished and pliable, cost 35 cents a yard for the newest patterns, while more familiar designs are but 25 cents.—[Harper's Bazar.

PECUNIARY VALUE OF A TROY HUSBAND.

The Troy Whig tells this story: "A few months ago a married woman on Ida Hill became acquainted with a maiden lady of 40 who resides near the junction of Congress and Ferry streets. They had been acquainted but a short time when the married woman made a proposition to the maiden lady, and offered her husband for sale. The price fixed was 2 cents. This was quickly paid, and the pair soon parted. When night came Mrs. A.'s husband failed to make his appearance; up to last night he was still missing. Mrs. A. says she was only in jest when she made the proposition; but, unfortunately for her, the maiden, who happens to be somewhat advanced in life, took the matter in earnest, and she is now lord and master of Mrs. A.'s husband. The disturbed feelings of one and the supposed rejoicing of the other cannot easily be portrayed, and the circumstance connected therewith belong only to themselves, no doubt. Anxious friends, however, are awaiting future developments."

WACHTEL, the tenor, is coming to this country next season, with a company of his own.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

FAREWELL.

I dare not look upon thy face,
For I must soon away;
Too much already its soft grace
Hath won me to delay.
A few short hours, and I can gaze
On thy loved form no more;
A dream will seem the pleasant days
Passed on this lovely shore.

Thy tender heart, it is so pure
I wish it not for mine;
Too feverish and insecure
Would be this world-worn shrine;
For thou dost need such quiet home
As might bath the dove,
Where green leaves droop and soft winds blow,
And peace attends on love.

I love thee! but my heart hath cast
Its tenderness away;
The many memories of the past
Leave little for to-day.
Thou art to me a thing apart
From passion, hope or fear;
Yet 'tis a pleasure to my heart
To feel thou art so dear.

It shows that I have something left
Of what youth used to be;
The spirit is not quite bereft
That dreams of me like thee.
And yet, I know another hour,
When I have left this isle,
There will remain but little power
In thy sweet vanish'd smile.

When other smiles that are as sweet,
And might have been as dear,
Shall make gay midnight moments fleet
Unlike the midnights here;
When they shall ask for pledge or song,
I will not name thy name,
For other thoughts to them belong
Than at thy charming came.

No more I e'er shall look again
Upon thy peaceful brow;
Now back to yonder glitt'ring main,
My bark the waves must plow.
When mirth and revel, feast and fight,
Spread o'er life's troubled sea,
Ah, where will be the calm delight
That now entranceth me!

Thy blessed influence ever brought
The dreams of early years;
What childhood felt, what childhood thought,
Its tenderness, its tears.
Farewell, the wind sets from the shore;
The white foam lights the sea;
If Heaven one blessing hath in store,
That blessing rest on thee!

VARIETIES.

MRS. Lieut. Fitch is now spoken of as the queen of diamonds.

THE New York Mail says the Astor House in New York will be converted into stores after May next.

THE late elector of Hesse Cassel left $3,500,000 worth of personal property to be divided among his relations.

A BERLIN circus horse sits at table and eats like a human being, with knife and fork fastened to his two fore legs by straps.

THE new opera house in Paris has a chime of ten copper bells, which on grand occasions will clang and bang in connection with the orchestra.

SIX fingers on each hand and fourteen toes on each foot distinguised the baby of Mrs. Jane Willett, of Stockton, Mo., from ordinary mortals.

AT a ball given at St. Albans, Vermont, recently, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the sets were formed at the sound of a steam whistle.

THREE Chicago girls are about opening a barber shop. One is to do the lathering, another the shaving, while the third is to sit on a sort of a throne and play on a harp.

A COLORED preacher in South Carolina puts his foot on excessive bribery at elections, and crushes it. "Dis ting," he says, "ob gittin' $100 for a vote is all wrong; $10 is as much as it's worf."

"WILL the boy who threw that pepper on the stove please come up here and get a present of a nice book," said a Sunday school superintendent in Iowa; but the boy never moved. He was a far-seeing boy.

BY means of a pair of single spring tongs recently invented by a Buffalo railroad, employees are enabled to couple cars without the slightest danger of getting their hands smashed whilst engaged in the operation.

THE three-card monte men of Nevada have invented a new game, similar to the old one, except that it is played with four instead of three cards. They hope by this means to evade the law recently introduced in the legislature, prohibiting three-card monte.

SOME persons employed in the famous French brandy distillery of Martell were dismissed shortly after a recent election, presumedly because they voted for a Republican candidate. This sort of coercion is criminal under the French law, and the discharged parties have entered complaint.

The Science of Health impresses on its readers the pernicious effects of the habit of breathing through the mouth, sleeping or waking. The nostrils are the proper breathing apparatus—not the mouth. A man may inhale poisonous gases through the mouth without benig aware of it, but not through the nose.

WHEN the Empress Eugenie fled from Paris she entrusted the crown jewels to the Minister of Finance. He sent them to the Bank of France, and before the siege they were forwarded to a distant French port, and have just now been returned to Paris. They are worth looking after, as one stone alone is valued at $160,000.

THE Perfecture of Police of Tokio, Japan, has issued the following circular: "Any person in European costume meeting His Imperial Majesty will be obliged to salute the Emperor by holding his hat under his left arm and lowering his right hand to his knees. Those who do not wear a hat will be obliged to lower both hands to the knees while bowing before the Emperor."

A REPORTER asked King Kalakaua What does Your Majesty think of American women? Kalakaua replied; I think they are handsome, bold and forward: why, I actually received several letters from ladies in New York, Washington and Boston, plainly proposing marriage. I am a bachelor; but when I want to marry a woman I will ask her. I do not like to have women propose. It is, in my opinion, wrong.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875.

THERE will be an Assessor elected for each sub-division of wards and an assessor for the whole ward as formmerly. Our Democratic friends should remember this.

THE darkey who testified before the Alabama Investigating Committee that he was but twenty years of age, and had been voting for Gen. Grant ever since he was President, is a specimen of the intimidated.

CARE should be taken by Democrats in the various wards to place proper men in nomination for Aldermen, Councils and Assessors. Everything depends upon a prompt and thorough organization.

AN enthusiastic Irishman insists that as Centennials are in order he wants his countrymen to make preparation to celebrate the centennary of of Daniel O'Connel in August next. The case should be taken up in Philadelphia.

CONGRESSMEN run the machine all night now for the purpose of having a good appetite for breakfast. The Radical jobbers are so hungry to get at the lunch prepared by the lobby, that they declare their readiness to sit up for a week for a single bite. Let every Democrat remain in his place to choke them off.

ONE witness before the Investigating Committee at New Orleans, testifies that a negro was shot because he snapped a cap at a white man. If the cap had not snapped, we presume there would have been a white funeral instead of a black burying. Moral—Don't snap a cap at a white man in New Orleans.

IT is said that President Grant is highly incensed at the Khedive of Egypt for making the $300,000 present to Gen. Sherman's daughter instead of giving it to Nellie. If he had had his own way about it, Congress would never have passed the joint resolution allowing Mrs. Fitch to accept the present. The representative of the Khedive will hereafter receive the cold shoulder.

SOME of the organs are sneering at Senator Andrew Johnson. They ought to remember that soon after he was inaugurated President he declined to receive a spanking team of horses and a fine carriage from parties in New York; besides he refused all gifts and only drew twenty-five thousand dollars a year. They should turn their attention to the record of that man, Grant, if they desire an object worth sneering at.

THE two parties are so balanced in the House that if four Republicans only refuse to be controlled by the caucus the two-thirds majority is lost. That this number of honest and fearless men will be found in the Republican ranks in the House is believed to be absolutely certain, but then, it is necessary for every Democratic member to be present. Let this be remembered and no man absent himself during the expiring days of the corrupt Congress.

"For God's sake don't send Andy here. We would rather have the devil here than him. This is what we all say from President Grant down."

So telegraphed Roderick Random Butler, of Tennessee, to a member of the Legislature. We have no doubt this was an exceedingly honest protest as well as appeal. Grant undoubtedly joined in the effort to prevent his return, as he well understands what is to follow. If Andy don't raise Cain, it is a clear case of total depravity.

WE are strongly impressed with the idea that it is about time the Centennial Fool-Killer had begun active operations in this city. Some two weeks ago the Dispatch announced the Centennial of Ben Franklin's birth on Jan. 17th, 1875 thus fixing the day of his nativity on January 17, 1775, six months and seventeen days before he signed the Declaration of Independence. In its issue of yesterday we find the following:

There is a good chance for Pittsburgh to go into the Centennial business before Philadelphia. Why not celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Braddock's defeat, which comes off this year. There should be some kind of a memorial or historical meeting.

There certainly should be a "historical meeting" held in the Dispatch office. Braddock was defeated July 9, 1755, or nearly one hundred and twenty years ago. The enthusiasm of the Dispatch on Centennials, reminds us very forcibly of the man who celebrated his birthday on the first and fifteenth of every month.

THAT "OVERLOOKED" TESTIMONY.

We are very strongly inclined to believe that our Ring contemporaries will not derive much comfort from the efforts of the Louisiana Committee to look up to the "overlooked" testimony of which we hear so much. So far this "overlooked" testimony does not promise to vindicate the Kellogg usurpation. Not a witness appears in behalf of the carpet-baggers who knows anything of own knowledge. It is all hearsay, coupled with the singular statement that those who know of the facts dare not testify. In view of the fact that there were plenty of men to make false and frivolous affidavits upon which the election was overthrown, this story is not at all probable.

The Kelloggites at New Orleans evidently feel that the full Committee are only going to make out a worse case for the pretenders, hence they have telegraphed to Washington, "call off these new hell hounds, they are worse than the first."

Among the "overlooked" witnesses is Colonel Morrow, who speaks not of what he heard but what he saw while in the Northern part of the State, where it is alleged so many outrages were committed. He testified that he had been through Coushatta, Lincoln, Washington, Caddo and all the parishes to the mouth to the Red river, and had never heard any citizen express any hostility towards the United States. He attributed the uncertain condition of the State, in the first place, to the deep-seated opinion on the part of the people that they have been defrauded of their rights at elections, and secondly, that they feel themselves to have been imposed on by some of the processes of law. There is also a feeling on the part of the people, that is more imaginary than real, in relation to the negro. They do not regard the black man as exactly entitled to the position that he occupies. For instance, in the parish or Natchitoches, a jury of black men, not one of whom could write his name, had sat in a case involving $180,000. That was regarded by both parties as something that was not right. He found, elsewhere, that there was an opinion that colored men had been placed in possession of more important rights than their education had entitled them to.

With relation to the treatment of colored men, Col. Morrow says that he talked freely with all classes of people in relation to the negro, and, thinking at that time that the election had been carried by the Conservatives, he was anxious to know what effect it would have on the condition of the black—whether the power that had been acquired would be used to oppress him, or whether he would be allowed to go forward and enjoy the privileges guaranteed to him by the general laws of the land and the Constitution. With a few exceptions, he was answered that the negro would have none of his rights taken away from him; that these rights would be guaranteed to him; there would be no effort to curtail them in any respect. There were exceptions, where it was said that the darkies would have to take back seats, but as a rule the best class of the people (could name some of them, if necessary,) expressed the former opinion.

Col. Morrow talked with both whites and blacks, Conservatives and Radicals, but he failed to find any of the intimidation that the other witnesses heard of, but never saw for themselves, and who confess in their testimony that they know nothing whereof they speak. He tells of one negro a Baptist minister. He seemed to deplore the condition of the State, and hoped things would get better. He seemed to be conservative in his views, but a friend of Mr. Kellogg.

Bad government, carpet-bag robbery and the harsh and unjustifiable conduct of the military, seem to be the cause of all the troubles. Col. Morrow gives a sad picture of the condition of affairs, when he says that the fences are down, houses abandoned etc., throughout the whole country. It looked to him like a country an army had marched through. He did not know whether it can be attributed to bad government. The people complain of the government. The people seem to have fallen into a state of despondency, they do not appear to be of ordinary American vitality. He was told at Colfax that the general complaint was that money and not justice determined the decrees of courts. The question was then put to him:

What do you think would be the proper remedy to apply for the cure of this dispondency?

To this he very sensibly answered:

Well, sir, I am not a statesman, and the Louisiana question has staggered the best minds in the country, and it is hazardous for an army officer, inexperienced in statesmanship, to hazard any opinion on that subject. I am sure of one thing—that if it were possible that natives of Louisiana could be brought into the government of the State, it would have a most material effect upon public sentiment.

With reference to schooling the blacks, Col. Morrow enquired as to what action had been taken, and learned that taxes had been levied and collected only to be stolen by the carpet-bag officials. It is not hard to see from the drift of the testimony on both sides that the support of the Federal government has been accepted by the Kellogg officials high and low, as a license for fraud at the polls and peculation upon the Treasury, trusting to the partisan bias of Congress and the President for protection and immunity. So far they have secured them, but after the revelations made to this partisan Committee, can it be possible that the government will longer uphold this monstrous iniquity, and by upholding it endanger the perpetuity of constitutional government in all the States?

THE SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE.

A touching spirit of compromise has seized upon Kellogg members of the Louisiana Legislature. They have made a remarkable liberal offer to the Democrats and Conservatives who have a legal majority in that body in which they propose to let the Conservatives go back into the Legislature with fifty-three members to fifty-three Kelloggites, with Wiltz as Speaker. They even go so far as to say that the Conservatives might seat again the five ejected members if they would give sufficient guarantee that they would not attempt any revolutionary acts, and would recognize the present Senate and communicate with Governer Kellogg and not attempt to disturb him in his place.

It is also said that the only thing that stands in the way of effecting this Compromise will be the refusal of the Conservatives to give sufficient guarantees not to disturb Kellogg and his satellities. We hardly think that the Conservatives will give the required guarantee. They are not so extremely anxious for office that they will pledge themselves to allow crime and corruption to go unpunished, for the more purpose of getting in.

Honest men would rather be deprived of their rights by unjust means, than obtain them by selling their integrity. Carpet-baggers and thieves would be willing to compromise on Kellogg's term but honest men are not. The Conservatives ask for no compromise. They simply ask that the will of the majority of the voters be respected, and that those duly elected to office be allowed to enter upon the discharge of their official duties.

THE CITY HALL INVESTIGATIONS.

The investigation of the Board of Auditors into the accounts of the City Hall Commission is now practically over, and it remains for the Auditors to report to Court whether the acts of the Commission should be confirmed or not. The attorneys for the Taxpayers' Union file eight objections, or exceptions, to the confirmation of the report. They are substantially as follows:

1. Publishing the act of Assembly appointing the Commission, in the different papers as an advertisement, was an unauthorized expenditure.

2. Extending the building over upon the Post office lot, which will compel the city either to pay for the Postoffice lot an exorbitant price, or have the City Hall building disfigured and the south end of it rendered useless.

3. The interest account is exorbitant, and no necessity for many of the items composing it has been shown. The Commissioners ought to be compelled to show the monthly balances which they had in the City Treasury, subject to draft.

4. The profits made by one of the Commission, Mr. Steele, on the sale of the bonds, four and one-half per cent. on $260,000, amounting to $11,700, should be turned over to the city, on the principle that whatever profit is made by any one in a fiduciary capacity belongs to the trust, and no one holding a trust can act as a trustee, and also in his individual capacity concerning the same matter. The bonds were to be sold at par, and requiring contractors to take them at par, with the knowledge that they must suffer discount at the hands of one of the Commission to convert them into money, was an evasion of the law.

5. The Commission should be charged with the losses arising in consequence of giving the contracts to other than the lowest bidders, and to favorites of the architect.

6. The contract made by the Commission with the architect was an absurd one, putting him in the position that the more he made the building cost, the more he made for himself, and then giving him his choice of contractors and materials, made the matter worse.

7. The fact that the account exhibited by the Commission is totally incomplete in this that it does not present any account of the large sums expended upon City Hall furniture. The Commission, as is shown, was intrusted by Councils with the expenditure of this money, and drew their warrants on the Treasury for it from time to time, and therefore must have an account of it which they do not present.

8. The perishable nature and th high price of the furniture for which no account is rendered.

All these objections are well taken, but there are still others that might be urged with equal force. As for instance:

1. The acts of Assembly, allow only the expenditure of $500,000, exclusive of the cost of lots.

2 The cost of construction, exclusive of the cost of lots, was $620,848 25, or $120,846 75 in excess of the limitation of law.

3. The account submitted shows no legal warrant for the expenditure of this excess.

4. The contracts show that the contractors received more money than their contracts called for.

The fact that the Commission exceeded the limit of expenditures allowed by law, is of itself a fatal objection to the confirmation of the account. The extreme limit for the construction of the building exclusive of the cost of the lots and inclusive of all the incidental expenditures and furniture, in short every kind of expenditure, was $500,000. The Commission had not a single power except those that were expressly conferred by law. They had unlimited discretion, being liable only for its abuse, in the expenditure of $500,000, but not for the expenditure of a single dollar more. They could have stopped with the expenditure of $350,000 or $400,000 or with any sum not in excess of $500,000, but they had no more power than any other five citizens to go beyond that limit.

It will hardly be claimed that the Commission, under the acts of Assembly, could have expended $1,000,000 in the construction of the building and its furnishment and incidentals, and yet if they had the right to exceed the limitation of the law $120,000 they also had the right to exceed it $500,000 or $1,000,000. The powers of Commissions are always strictly construed. A Commission may act within the limits of the statute creating it, but cannot go beyond these limitations upon any pretext whatever.

The central question in this matter lies here and will be enquired into by the Court. 1. What were the limitations of the statute? 2. How much was to be expended under the statute for the construction of the building? 3. How much was expended by the Commission? To the first and second questions the answer will be $500,000. To the third $620,000, or an expenditure of $120,000 without warrant of law.

There can be no enquiry as to how it was expended or why it was expended. Its expenditure was expressly forbidden by law, and hence cannot be justified. Why should there have been any limitations in the statute if they are to be disregarded? It is sufficient to know that there has been $120,000 expended contrary to law, which is readily to be seen by a comparison of the Commission's account with the acts of Assembly.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid in speaking of the general subject of his late examination before the Ways and Means Committee in relation to the Pacific Mail business says that it is a foolish waste of the time to call upon Editors for the details of the crimes they announce to public reprobation. It is their business to print what they know of such matters, and to leave the rest to the proper authorities. We learned that the Pacific Mail Company had spent money like water in Washington. We asserted this, and the Committee has proved it. If we knew what Congressmen got the money we would print their names; it would need no subpena from Washington to make us do that. We do our best, and that is a great deal. We cannot always wait for exact legal evidence before denouncing a dangerous wrong. If we had waited for that, Judge Barnard and his corrupt associates might have been today upon the bench. Over and over we made charges against them of which we were morally sure, but as to which we were not fully prepared with strict legal proof. If they had not been true the corrupt judges might have sued us and obtained damages—that was our risk, one which we are always ready to run in a cause which we think to be just. No newspaper, however powerful or enterprising, can compel the legal proof which lies in the hands of a Court of Congress. But believing what he said to be true, Mr. Reid assumed the responsibility of his utterances. He further remarks:

The gentlemen of the Committee of Ways and Means have justly laid themselves liable to the charge of having looked for information where it could not exist, and of having neglected it where there was to much of it. They have called on Editors who are not in the lobby, who never bribed or were bribed in their lives, to say who got Mr. Irwin's money, and the hangers-on of the Administration have assumed that a great point was made when an Editor said he did not know. But the men who received and distributed this million of dollars—how are they treated? The small fry—men who would have been dear for a drink of whisky—say they got from $5,000 to $15,000 apiece for their influence. Mr. Schumaker, a keen lawyer and business man, accustomed to financial dealings and to sharp analysis of evidence, admits that he received $300,000, and says he cannot remember what he did with it. These frank and defiant falsehoods under oath the Committee received without question. The late Postmaster of the House got $115,000. He was allowed to leave Washington after his connection with this transaction was known, and so far as the public knows no adequate effort has been made to find him and bring him to testify. From the nature of the case, the only people who can give positive evidence about this gigantic bribery are the lobbyists who paid the money and the Congressmen to whom it was paid. But the former cover their crime with false swearing ridiculously gross, and the latter are not brought into court.

Mr. Reid's position is not at all anomalous. THE POST has repeatedly charged that extravagance characterized the building of City Hall, and various other public expenditures in this city. This fact is known to and undisputed by the public, simply because it is self-evident, and yet we could not go into court and tell where this money that has been improperly and extravagantly expended went to. Nor could any one else except those who squandered it, and those who are interested in keeping its destination concealed. And yet, are we to remain silent, when we see the people's money being recklessly squandered, and say nothing, simply because we cannot tell where the money is going to?

The Tribune stated that nearly a million of dollars had been used in getting the subsidy through Congress. This is not disputed. Mr. Irwin who disbursed the money admits it. The $750,000 is traced to the very doors of Congress, and Mr. Reid is called as a witness. Because he could not tell the destination of the bribes, he is accused of all sorts of crimes by the subsidized Radical press for saying anything about it. He never pretended that he knew its destination. He merely took the facts as they were presented to the public and argued from them.

Congress has the power to compel the men who disbursed the money to tell where it went. The whole country know that it went somewhere beyond the threshold of Congress, and yet the bribe takers themselves insist that public journalists shall say nothing about it because they cannot trace the money.

The same class of men here in Pittsburgh have been abusing THE POST for years because we have been calling public attention to illegal expenditures on City Hall. At first they tried to deny the expenditure, but at last they were forced to admit it. The account of the Commission compared with the law, shows that there was $120,000 illegally spent, as we claimed four years ago. Now it is demanded of us that we tell where it has gone. The Board of Audit were not able to ascertain that, with the same powers, or even greater than the Ways and Means Committee. Just now it does not matter where the $120,000 went to. It is gone, and gone without warrant of law, but simply, because we are not able to tell in whose pockets it is to be found, are we to be estopped from calling public attention to a self-evident fact? It is sufficient to know that THE POST has been instrumental in bringing to light the facts already known. Further duties devolve upon the Court that is to pass upon account and the illegal transactions it reveals.

FORTY-TWO LIVING.

The Philadelphia Press commenting upon the new leadership of the Liberal party in England, gives a substantial reason why the Marquis of Harington will not endorse Bright's proposition to to disestablish the church of England, and says:

It appears that the question of disestablishing the church of England, which Mr John Bright very strongly recommends to the Liberal party, is negatively treated by the Marquis of Harrington, who, it has been supposed, has (or had) a fair chance of being accepted, at the Liberal caucus next week, as Opposition leader of the House of Commons in the room of Mr. Gladstone, who may be said to have committed political suicide, a year ago, by dissolving Parliament when no such course was necessary, expedient, or politic. The Marquis declares that the British people are not prepared for the separation of Church and State. It has to be seen how the Liberal party will regard this declaration. Whenever the Marquis of Harington becomes eighth Duke of Dovenshire, by the death of his accomplished and amiable father, he will succeed to a vast property; including a right to appoint incumbents to forty two church-livings.

HON. W. A. WALLACE.

The N. Y. Sun during the canvass for United States Senator in this State permitted the use of its columns to the enemies of Mr. Wallace, and labored for his defeat. It makes reparation of its error and now states:

Mr. William A. Wallace has won in Pennsylvania a triumph of which any politician might be proud. Under a cloud of scandals, he fought his way through to a caucus nomination for United States Senator without a word of personal explanation, and, more wonderful still, without a word of recrimination. And his good fortune pursued him to the end. Three Democratic members of the Legislature had refused in the caucus to make his nomination unanimous, and averring their solemn conviction that, under the new Constitution, he was ineligible, they stood out upon their oaths, and sternly declared their resolution not to vote for him under any circumstances. This looked ominous enough. If these men had remained firm, the caucus nominee would have been defeated. But when the balloting came on, they had forgotten all about those solemn convictions and those dreadful oaths, and voted in a body for the fortunate Mr. Wallace. He was elected, of course, and deserves all the honors in such cases accorded.

This election is something more than a personal victory. It shows not only that Mr. Wallace is a man of extraordinary abilities, but that he is practically the undisputed leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy. He has at this moment more power in that party than Simon Cameron has in the other. In other words it is his to guide and control, and he will be held to a strict accountability for its acts. Therefore, as Mr. Wallace has borne himself with much singular forbearance throughout the campaign, and has never deigned to notice while the issue was in doubt, the numerous calumnies circulated by his enemies, we have some right to expect that he will now dispose of them in the most effectual method at his command.

A REQUIEM FOR CHANDLER.

The World speaks thus encouragingly of the lamented Chandler:

Mr. Chandler is the last disciple of Sangrado. Who, now that he is gone, will seek to remedy the diseases of the republic by phlebotomizing the South and increasing the water-ways of Michigan? The dredging interests of the nation are imperilled, mud-machine stock must go down, and a scum of green and yellow melancholy suffuse the surface of the raging canals. Sharp must be the agony of the St. Clair flat; Sheboygan, Mecomonee and Saugatuck sing, "Come, ye disconsolate." Copper will mourn for his brass, and the heroic methods of jobbery dwindle, peak and pine for the light of his Bardolphian countenance.

It is to be hoped, that our retired Chandler will still sometimes go down to the old place on boiling days, for a sniff of the carnage he may no longer participate in. What memories must thicken about the various scenes of an active service of eighteen years in the times that tried men's souls. Across the river there are those Arlington Heights he scaled in sweaty fight from the champagne lunch at Centreville on the Bull Run day. These corridors and committee rooms of the Capitol have each a separate tale to tell, of *voyages en zigzag*, of tortuous labyrinths threaded out with errant feet. Those frescoed ceilings, in which the sounds of strident eructations still seem to echo—what jimjams their confused figures remind of. This cornice did he carrom against, and was pocketed safe by yonder sofa's cushions. Under this table did many of his motions come to untimely end, and here his resolutions failed—when Yates and he swore off.

"Dust to the dust! but the pure spirit shall flow
Back to the burning fountain whence it came,
A portion of the eternal, which must glow
Through time and change, unquenchably the same."

SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH.

[From N. Y. Tribune.]

Mr. Thurman's speech in the Senate yesterday was hardly needed to make apparent to the country the sins of the Administration in the management of the Louisiana case, and we cannot hope that it will convince Senators who are determined to sustain the Administration, right or wrong. But, as a history of the troubles in Louisiana, his speech has the merit of strict truthfulness as well as rare conciseness, and is altogether one of the best discussions of the subject from a legal point of view.

[From The World.]

Senator Thurman's speech on the Louisiana question is one of the historical speeches of the Federal Senate. The topic is well suited to his great powers, which no legal sophistries can disarm. The occasion is momentous. A sovereign State bleeding beneath the heel of a usurper and a Union of sovereign States all outraged in the outraging of one, are his clients, the law of the land and the traditions of an ancient freedom are his line and plummet, and a people still free are his judges. Their judgment will be just.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Governor of Iowa has appointed Miss E. C. Stebbins, of New Hampton, Chickasaw County, a Notary Public. She is the only woman holding the office in this State.

THE Presidential daughter and her husband arrived yesterday in New York on the steamer Republic. The Republic is hardly a fit steamer for Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris to ride on.—Cin. Enquirer.

"OUR NELLIE" and Mr. Sartoris have come over on a visit to mamma and papa at the White House. It is expected, with what truth we are not prepared to assert, that three members of the family will return across seas.—Courier-Journal.

THE Connecticut Prohibitionists met at Mindletown on Tuesday last and nominated Mr. Henry D. Smith for Governor and Mr. Jesse G. Baldwin for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Smith has been honored with the same nomination for several years past.

A RADICAL Congressman, Small of New Hampshire, is a very Brutus in his determination to sink his paternal feelings for the good of the State. He nominates one his sons to a West Point cadetship and recommends the appointment of another as mail agent. Such patriotism is, happily, rare and very small.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FIELD, of Louisiana, who has been for the last two or three months representing Packard, Casey & Co., and who returned with Hoar's Committee to fix matters up, has sent a telegram to leading Radical Congressmen in which he says, substantially: "Haul off your dogs. The new committee is worse than the first."

THE following pertinent resolution was laid on the desk of the secretary of the meeting of the survivors of the Confederate army and navy, held at Atlanta the other day, but for some reason was not read: "Resolved, that the president appoint a committee of one to inquire into the matter of whether there were any surviving privates of the late war."

SENATOR JOHNSON says he would rather be a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and have the indorsement of its people, than be elected President of the United States. He had stood by the Constitution as President, and tried to mete out to all, both North and South, equal rights under that instrument. That was the chief end of his Administration.

IT would be a curious circumstance if Andrew Johnson should be in a Senate sitting as a high court upon the impeachment of Grant.—St. Louis Republican.

THE Boston Advertiser's lament for Chandler:

Uncle Zach, it was plain, much did wish again
To go to the Senate from Michigan,
His foes wouldn't budge,
But chose a good Judge,
And upset the political dish again.

A CHINAMAN was arraigned in a San Francisco court the other day on a charge of murder. The judge asked him whether he had retained counsel. He replied that he had not; he was nothing but a Chinaman, and might as well be executed now as any time. The judge assured him that he had as many rights in the court as any other man, whereupon the Chinaman arose from his seat, his face beaming with gratitude, and bowed his acknowledgement. Counsel was then appointed by the Bench, and the case proceeded.

THE Washington department clerks are nothing if not Republicans in principles. They desire that the ballot may be their inalienable right. They now ask congress to enact a law declaring their right to vote at their homes in any state or territory should not be lost to them on account of what they call their pro tem residence in Washington. As this pro tem. residence usually runs from one to 20 years, the modesty of the request is obvious. They probably constitute a portion of the crowd which is crazy for unimated suffrage. A double vote at opposite ends of the country would be gratifying to their masters.

IN Mississippi, in 1861, the tax levy for State purposes was ten cents on the hundred dollars. Last year it was $1 40 on the hundred dollars. This is, it had increased 1,400 per cent. At the same time the State debt had increased $664,400 per annum. The public printing before the war was $8,000 per year. It is now $73,000 a year. In Georgia, a larger State, the printing is but $10,000. This is but a specimen of all the State taxes. The county taxes have increased in even a still greater ratio. It is to maintain those in power who do the stealing that the United States army is employed in Mississippi. Nice business, isn't it?

THE Democracy of Philadelphia have so far elected the following delegates to the next State Convention: Senatorial 1st District—George M'Gowan; 3rd. Lewis C. Cassidy; 4th. George M. Vickers; 5th. Wm V. M'Grath; 7th. Lewis Ludner. Representatives; 1st District—Arthur Corgee and Hugh Boyle; 3d. Peter Monroe; 4th. Ald. Wm. M'Mullin; 6th. Jos. S. Robinson; 7th. Dallas Sanders and Lewis Kreegan; 10th. Geo. S. Coburn; 15th. Frank L. Moore; 16th. Joseph Murray, 17th. Jno F. Malony. James Donnelly was also nominated by bolters; 21st. Thomas Delahanty; 27th. Isaac Leech; 29th. Michael Quinn.

GEN. BATE soon after the election of Andrew Johnson to the Senate called upon the latter, tendered his congratulations, and said: "I am frank to say, sir, that I am sorry you beat me, but I hope it best for the country." Johnson acknowledged the compliment, and said; "I am of course, proud to be the victor, but I can truthfully say that, if I should have had to have been beaten, I know of no man in the State whom I would rather have seen bear off the laurels than you Sir. I thank you for the honor of this call." A correspondent says: Gen. Bate's conduct has been manly throughout. His friends are sanguine in their predictions that Senator Cooper's Senatorial toga will fall upon his shoulders two years hence.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury Department has made a report in regard to the Sugg Fort claim, in which Representative Butler, of Tennessee, is implicated. He refers to it as a fraud, and says: "I deem it proper to call your attention especially to that part of the report referring to the presumption that the claimant received aid, both in advance and upon the presentation of the claim, from some of the clerks in the Treasury and War Department, including a suppression of information while the claim was pending before Congress, as well as during its examination and passage by the executive and accounting officers." The evidence in the case has been turned over to the courts in Louisville Ky., for criminal prosecution and to the Grand Jury in the district.

THE women of Missouri propose to take time by the forelock in the matter of securing their rights in that State. Having evidently come to the conclusion that the Constitution is the only thing that stands between them and the ballot, they demand seats in the convention which is to meet in May for the purpose of framing a new Constitution. The proceeding is a shrewd one; for whatever there may be in the present Constitution which prohibits them from voting, there is nothing back of that instrument which prevents their assisting at the construction of a new one.

SENATOR INGALLS, of Kansas, writes: "I regret to say that many disreputable imposters are speculating upon our afflictions in the Middle and Eastern States, soliciting contributions from the charitable which never reach the objects of this compassion. These professional mendicants inflict great injury upon our people. They degrade the State by representing its condition as worse than it actually is. Many of them have never seen its borders and are entire strangers to its citizens. Some of them are equipped with forged testimonials, through which they impose upon the benevolent."

HERE is what Andrew Johnson said in his late Nashville speech about the Louisiana tyranny:

"[A Voice—'How about Louisiana?'] Mr. Johnson continued: 'If I had been President at the time of the late military interference in New Orleans I would have sent that little man Sheridan back to the Department of the Missouri, as I did, under similar circumstances, in 1868. [Tremendous applause.] In 1866, General Thomas telegraphed General Grant that he had been applied to for assistance to aid in securing the attendance of a quorum in the Tennessee Legislature. I was in Washington then, and when the dispatch came to me I ordered Grant to answer Thomas that the military had no right to interfere with the State Legislature, and that he should refrain from interference at this time.'"

THE anti-Carpenter Republicans of the Wisconsin Legislature have published a statement of reasons for refusing to take part in the Senatorial caucus. They say that their constituents elected them with the understanding that they should oppose Carpenter's re-election; that the Republican State platform, in denouncing the salary grab and other kindred measures, practically pledged the party against Carpenter; and that "there appeared at the Capitol a tremendous lobby, composed in a large part of minor federal appointees, as well as several distinguished citizens in high official position, and all their efforts appeared to be directed to the end of winning converts to the support of Mr. Carpenter."

THE political doctors disagree quite as much as the medical ones. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, administration journal, speaking of the Republicans who refused to vote with the majority to deprive the minority in the House of Representatives of their rights, regrets "that their consciences require of them the sacrifice of all these ordinary principles of party discipline and fealty, without which no party can exist." The Chicago Tribune, also administration journal, says of the same men that every true Republican in the country owes them a debt of gratitude, and that "they are entitled to the credit of having saved the Republican party not only from a grievous wrong, but from a policy that might have been fatal to its existence."

WHO Col. Morrow is, the N. Y. Tribune explains:

Col. Morrow is a lawyer by profession, and was a judge in Michigan before the war; his political sympathies before, during, and since the war have been Republican. He went to Louisiana from Utah, where he had distinguished himself by an intelligent management of the cases constantly arising between Mormons and Gentiles, in which the military is obliged to give more or less assistance to the civil power. As, to use Gen. Emory's language, "he had been frequently intrusted by the Government with important and delicate commands," that officer sent him to make an inspection of the state of affairs in North West Louisiana. He found many friends of the General Government, but no enemies; many enemies of the State Government, but no friends, except the office-holders. Under his direction the Hodgson case was settled without disparagement to either civil or military, State or Federal authority, and everybody except Major Merrill was satisfied with the result. His report is written dispassionately and judicially, keeping in view the preservation of peace as the main object of the presence of the troops. His conclusions differ in no essential respect from those of the Foster Investigation Committee, and the whole story is told in the words; "The State Government has not the confidence or respect of any portion of the community."

THE following from the New York Evening Post of Friday is good, and deserves the widest publicity.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

LOUISIANA, 1875.

Go, tell it to the country-round;
Go, breathe it in the air;
And let the sad sepulchral sound
Die in a whispered prayer.
Throughout the land—throughout the world—
Bid each fanatic see
The white man into bondage hurled,
The colored man set free!

Cease, Charity, thy Christian deed;
Love, leave thy happy home:
And hearts that joy, and hearts that bleed
Unto the burial come.
From every State, from all the world,
To Freedom's grave we flee,
The white man's into bondage hurled,
The colored man set free!

A star is stricken from the sky,
And falls in wavering light;
A sister State's despairing cry,
Rings out into the night.
Let Freedom's banner now be furled,
Proclaim the sad decree:
The white man's into bondage hurled,
The colored man set free!

Bright bayonets glisten in the sun,
And merrily rank and file
Follow the tap of the stirring drum,
With insolent, haughty smile.
What does the dapper captain say?
"Orders from Washington, ready made—
Washington, hundreds of miles away,
And Sheridan not afraid!"

"Halt!" a voice from a sister State;
"Halt!" another, "Halt!" again;
"Captain, open the city's gate,
We have heard her cry of pain:
Open the gate to all the world,
That every one may see
The white man into bondage hurled—
His colored brother free!"

—MR. TOOLE.

THE WINDS.

The south wind sings of happy springs,
And summers hastening on their way;
The south wind smells of cowslip bells,
And blossom-sprangled meads of May;
But sweeter is her red, red mouth,
Than all the kisses of the south.

The west wind breathes of russet heaths,
And yellow pride of woods grown old;
The west wind dies from autumn skies,
And sun clouds overlaid with gold;
But the bright locks I love the best
Outshine the glories of the west.

The north wind sweeps from crystal deeps,
And Arctic halls of endless night;
The north wind blows o'er drifted snows,
And mountains robed in virgin white;
But purer far her maiden's soul
Than all the snows that shroud the pole.

The east wind shrills o'er desert hills
And dreary coasts of barren sand;
The east wind moans of sea-bleached bones,
And ships that sink in sight of land!
But the cold east may rave and moan,
For her warm heart is all my own.

RIVAL ROYALTY IN SPAIN.

"Alphonsists" and "Carlists" have become familiar words to newspaper readers, while the grounds upon which each party bases its claims to the Spanish throne have almost been forgotten. The troubles which have attended the Spanish sucessions are to be traced to remote causes. While the Roman power still controlled Europe, a tribe of warlike barbarians, known as the Salii, dwelt between the Meuse and the Moselle. After the decline of Rome, the Salii became leaders among the barbarians who overran Gaul or France, and from them came the Merovingian kings. One of the customs of the Salii, which in time became recognized as a law, was that the crown should descend to the male heirs, to the exclusion of the females. This was the origin of what is known as the Salic law, which has always been observed in France from the time of Clodion, early in the fifth century, down to Charles X, who died in 1836. Several times in French history, the reigning dynasties were overthrown by usurpers, who in turn founded new dynasties, but each of these in turn observed the Salic law of succession, and under that no female could lawfully inherit the throne of France. In Spain, however, which had been conquered by another set of barbarians, the Visigoths, the Salic law was unknown. Before the conquest of Spain by the Saracens, the kings had been elected, but after the expulsion of the Saracens, and the restoration of the Spanish monarchy, the crown became hereditary. The Salic law, however, was not recognized. Isabella, Queen of Castile, consolidated, by her marriage with Ferdinand of Arragon, the Spanish Monarchy. A later king, Charles V of Austria, inherited the Spanish crown in right of his mother, and still later, when a daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, married Louis XIV of France, it was specially stipulated that she should renounce all her prospective rights to her father's crown. Philip IV was succeeded by his son Charles II, and the latter died in 1699, leaving no issue, but by will, bequeathing the crown to his grand nephew, Philip of Anjou, the grandson of his sister and Louis XIV of France. After much trouble, and nearly 12 years' fighting, Philip was enabled to occupy the throne in comparative peace, under the title of Philip V. He was a Frenchman and not unnaturally was attached to the laws and customs of his native country. He accordingly, with the consent of the Cortes or Spanish Parliament, changed the old law of succession, and introduced the Salic law. It was this act of the first Bourbon King of Spain, about one hundred and seventy years ago, that gave rise to the Carlism of our own day. Philip V had two sons, Philip VI, who succeeded him, but who died without issue in 1759, and Carlos III, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother. Carlos III died in 1788, and was succeeded by his son, Carlos IV. This king had three children, two sons, Ferdinand and Carlos, and a daughter, Carlotta, who married the King of Portugal. The two boys were very delicate children, and Carlos IV, fearing that neither of his sons would live to suceed him, and therefore, according to the Salic law, that the throne, would pass out of his family, established with the consent of the Cortes, a new law, known as the "Pragmatic Sanction," which provided that, in default of male heirs, his daughter Carlotta should succeed him. Contraty to expectation, however, the two sons did not die, and when Carlos IV died his eldest son succeeded him, under the title of Ferdinand VII. King Ferdinand VII and his brother Carlos, known as Don Carlos, hated each other very heartily. Don Carlos was a favorite of the old Spanish Conservatives, to whom the liberal tendencies of King Ferdinand gave great offence. Ferdinand had three wives, who all died, leaving him childless, and it appeared as if Don Carlos would succeed to the throne if he survived his brother. To prevent such a catastrophe, the King married for the fourth time, and then caused the "Pragmatica" of his father, Carlos IV., to be republished, in order that, whatever sex his expected child might be, its title to the throne should be undisputed. In October, 1830, a little princess was born who in time became Isabella II, and it was she who was forced by the revolution of 1868 to fly from Spain.

Finding his hope of succeeding to the throne destroyed by the birth of his brother's child, Don Carlos refused to admit the right of a woman to succeed to the Spanish throne, and proclaimed that the Salic law still existed in Spain, and that neither his father, Carlos IV., nor his brother, Ferdinand VII. had any right to repeal it. It is to be remembered, however, that the Salic law had been introduced into Spain by the first Bourbon king, with the consent of the Cortes, and if the right to do this is recognized, it must follow that the law could be repealed by the same authority that created it. Don Carlos headed an insurrection, having for its object the setting aside of the Pragmatica, and the recognition of the Salic law, by which he himself would succeed to the throne.

This was the first of that series of Carlist outbreaks which, during the last forty years, have been such a fruitful source of disturbance and bloodshed in Spain. In 1832 another daughter was born to Ferdinand, Maria Louisa Fernanda, who married the Duc de Montpensier, youngest son of Louisa Phillippe, King of the French. The Carlist insurrections had been quelled, Don Carlos having been banished to Portugal, when, in 1833, Ferdinand VII died, and his young daughter, Isabella II, was proclaimed Queen, under the regency of her mother. Another Carlist insurrection immediately broke out, Don Carlos styling himself Carlos V, as if he were actually King of Spain. This and subsequent Carlist insurrections were with difficulty suppressed, and Isabella II reigned as Queen until 1868, when she fled the kingdom, and subsequently (1870) abdicated in favor of her son, Don Alphonso, who, by another turn of events, has just been proclaimed King. After the death of the first Don Carlos, his son, who, to distinguish him, may be called Don Carlos II, perpetuated his father's claim. Don Carlos II died in 1861, without children, and his claims by inheritence to his brother, Don Juan de Bourbon. Don Juan, however; abdicated his rights in favor of his son Don Carlos, who is now at the head of the present Carlist insurrection. The new King, Alphonso XII, and the present Don Carlos are, therefore, second cousins—the former being a grandson, and the latter a grand nephew, of King Ferdinand VII.

ORNAMENTAL FEATHERS.

The "Translations of Official Austrian Reports on the Universal exhibition" of 1873 contains an interesting account of the manufacture of ornamental feathers, an industry which in Vienna employs about 240 women and apprentices. The feathers of the African ostrich are chiefly used in the manufacture; yet those of the white heron, bird of Paradise, and marabou, are also frequently utilized. The pure white ostrich-feather ranks above all others in value. The process through which it passes to fit it for the market looks very simple in the description, yet doubtless requires the intelligent touch of trained fingers to accomplish it successfully. The feather is first cleaned in a series of cold soap-baths; then is washed in warm soap-baths; after which it is rinsed in cold water tinged with a faint shade of blue; pressed and swung back and forth in the air until the barbs have spread, and the whole is quite dry. Next, the strong shaft is cut away on the inner side with a small sharp knife, to give the feathers pliancy. In small specimens, the same end is accomplished by scraping the shaft with a glass. After this, the backs are made to curl in by drawing them gently over a blunt knife and are reduced to a uniform shape by combing over a warm iron. To conceal the shaft, a few barbs are made to twist over it. Finally, the feather is threaded on a wire, and its construction is complete.

Gray feathers are usually and black ones are always colored, which part of the manufacture is done by men. Long feathers are called "Leaf feathers" and "Amazons;" and short feathers, usually tied together in triplets, are called "panache." When feathers are not sufficiently heavy, two or three are sewed together. The barbs of ostrich-feathers are much used in making fancy feathers, cockades, fringes, and "borderies." Marabou feathers are also largely worked into fancy plumes,—the tips of white pigeon feathers, and tiny bits of silk, being joined into them. Marabou feathers are obtained from the under side of the wing of the adjutant, a bird nearly allied to the stork, and a native of Senegal and India.

JEWELS FROM THE ORIENT.

THE EGYPTIAN RULER'S ROYAL GIFT TO GEN. SHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

The wedding gift from the Khedive of Egypt to the daughter of Gen. Sherman reached New York by steamer on Tuesday, and was on private exhibition in the Collector's parlor of the Custom House yesterday afternoon.

The present is a parure of diamonds, necklace and eardrops, said to be the most magnificent and valuable in this country. The necklace is composed of four strands of diamonds, each of which is a brilliant. Not one of them is worth less than $1,000. The chain is studded with the gems, and they are set so closely together as to hide the gold. There are so many of them that Deputy Collector Lydecker tired in the count. He counted three hundred and fifty, which is only about half of the whole number. The strands are joined by ten immense stones, each of which is encircled by smaller gems. The one in front is the size of a hickory nut, and is worth $20,000. Pendant from the front is a pestoon of brilliants with five big pear-shaped stones of finest water lustre hanging from it. The ornaments for the ear are single stones equally as large as the rest. The entire set is appraised at from $260,000 to $300,000.

The case for the jewels is plain morocco, without inscription. As soon as the Secretary of the Treasury orders a free permit for them under a special act of Congress they are to be delivered to the Turkish Minister, and by him presented to the fair bride on behalf of the Egyptain potentate. —[N. Y. Sun.

TWO CHILDREN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY THEIR FATHER.

The Lawrence (Kansas) Standard of January 20th says: "A very sad occurrence took place at Clinton yesterday morning. Mr. James Brooks, constable of that township, has a family of nine very promising children. Among them were two little boys, one aged seven and the other five years. Yesterday morning Mr. Brooks was standing by the stove with his children around him. He had a revolver in his pocket, or strapped around him, which by some means became disengaged and fell. The pistol struck the stove, and one barrel was discharged, the ball passing through the body of the little five year-old child and into the body of the other. The youngest child was struck near the navel, and the ball, passing through the body came out near the spinal column, producing death in a short time. After passing through the youngest child, the ball entered the body of the seven-year-old boy above the hip, and passed into the abdomen, where it lodged. The oldest boy may recover, although very seriously injured.

"The most remarkable part of this sad affair remains to be told. The night before the accident the oldest boy, after beging put to bed upstairs, awoke in a great fright, and coming down stairs, told his father that a neighbor's boy (calling him by name) had shot him and his little brother, and that his brother died, but he did not. The little fellow was dreaming, but he was so much frightened that he would not go to his bed again, so his father took him in his own bed to pacify him, where he slept the remainder of the night."

WAITING FOR THE RAIN.

BY ANNIE A. FITZGERALD.

Oh! the Earth is weary waiting,
Waiting for the rain—
Waiting for the fresh'ning showers,
Wakening all her slumb'ring powers,
With their dewy moisture shting
Thirsty hill and plain.
Oh! the Earth is weary waiting,
Waiting for the rain.

Oh! the Earth is weary longing,
Longing for the rain—
Longing for the cloud-wrapt mountains,
Longing for the leaping fountains,
With their clamorous murmurs thronging
To the silent plain.
Oh! the Earth is weary longing,
Longing for the rain.

Oh! the Earth is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the rain—
Pained to see the valley fading
Pained to see the frost's red braiding
And the with'ring north winds sobbing
O'er her fields of grain.
Oh! the Earth is pained with throbbing
Throbbing for the rain.

Oh! the Earth is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the rain—
Sighing for the green grass springing,
And the tragrant wild flowers bringing
Beauty—ere the clover dying
Near the waiting plain.
Oh! the Earth is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the rain.

Sore with restlessness and throbbing
Throbbing for the rain—
While along the upturned furrow
Busy rooks and blackbirds burrow
From her wide-spread gardous robbing
Wealth of scattered grain.
Oh! the Earth is very weary,
Waiting for the rain.

Waiting restlessly yet weary—
Waiting for the rain,
For the crystal tear drops clinging
To the wild oats fresh upspringing,
And the voices blending cheery,
With the wild birds strain.
Oh! the Earth is sad and weary,
Waiting for the rain.

And our human hearts grow weary.
Throbbing day by day—
Thirsting for the fresh'ning showers
For the dreams of future hours,
While the present, never sating,
Glides unfelt away.
Oh! the heart is weary, weary,
Through its life-long day.

DEADLY SNOW SLIDES.

MANY PERSONS BURIED THIRTY FEET DEEP IN UTAH—SOME REMARKABLE RESCUES—SCENES WHICH MOISTENED THE EYES OF STURDY MINERS.

[Salt Lake Herald, January 21.]

On Tuesday the king of night had just spread his sable mantle over the thriving little mining town of Alta, at the head of Little Cottonwood canyon, when the dread cry of "Help! snow-slide!" in the distressing tones of a woman, was sounded from an elevated part of the burg. Simultaneously was heard a sharp rumbling, as of quick and near thunder, and then followed deafening roars, the crashing and snapping of timbers, and the general rushing and crushing of mighty matter. Scarcely had the echo of the female voice ceased to reverberate through the canyon gorges, before the "whole town had turned out." Trembling women were running hither and thither, all searching for a place of safety, but no one knowing where to go to get away from the dread destroyer. A snow-slide had descended on the camp, and though the bulk of the avalanche had rested at the upper part of the town, in their wild flight the unhappy denizens of the place half expected that at the next moment they would be buried and crushed in a bank of treacherous snow. After the first shock was over, which lasted but a minute, the frightened senses of the people were partially restored to order and useful activity, and with one object in view all rushed up the street to the elevated bench on the north side of Alta, some carrying lanterns, others shovel, and others with staffs, poles or anything that could be used in digging through the snow. About fifteen rods from the business centre of the town a wild scene of chaos presented itself. The snow was piled up to the depth of thirty feet, and projecting from the packed surface were large boulders, heavy mining timbers, and here and there a portion of what had once been a dwelling-house. In less time than it would require to relate it scores of hardy miners were actively at work digging. When thus engaged a faint cry of "Help" came through the snow; again it was heard, and again, but growing more faint and weaker at each successive cry. It did not take long to ascertain the direction from which the voice proceeded, and when once the men on the surface had found the location there was a lively shoveling of the snow for a few minutes. The fortunate, unfortunate man was George Tomlins, an old gentleman who has made Alta his home for several years. By his side, in the bed on which he had been lying, was the body of Michael Kelly—"Old Mickey"—who was known to every resident of Alta and vicinity. The snow had done its work for "Old Mickey." He and Tomlins had retired early, but were not asleep when the avalanche came. Before they knew what was the matter, or had they known, before they could even get out of bed, the building was crushed and the two men buried under at least six feet of snow. "Mickey's" back was broken, and it is thought he died instantly, but Tomlins was more fortunate. True to his former self, after being resurrected, the old man called for a "whiskey straight," and in quick succession poured down several "drinks" of his favorite beverage. While Tomlins and his mate were being uncovered there was a busy scene at another part of the snowy wreck. The residence of Mr. James Carey was in the course of the slide, and had been either carried away or crushed. Above the site of the location the men commenced working with their shovels, and soon succeeded in finding what had been the interior of the frame house, though the building was broken to pieces and some of it carried away. A little more shoveling, discovered a heart-rending sight, and one which caused many of the stern, hardy miners to shed tears. Seated in an easy chair, and clasping to her breast her infant babe, sat Mrs. Carey—mother and child both dead. Near them was the lifeless remains of the husband and father, and in another part of the room was the corpse of an adopted daughter a bright little girl about six years old, named Laura Wilson. None of the bodies exhibited bruises of any kind; hence they had all suffocated. The snow around the husband's body showed that he had struggled hard to extricate himself. In another place the dead body of an old miner named Vanderleen was found. Up to last evening no other victims had been discovered, though a number of men are missing, and it is believed they are under the snow. There were apparently two slides, each of immense proportions, which started about the same time; and though they headed at different points and did not travel the same route, they united immediately above Alta, the whole force and mass entering and crushing through the town. Yesterday morning there was considerable of an exodus from Alta, sixteen men from that place coming to this city, and we understand between twenty and thirty others will leave there today. One more avalanche would have the effect of almost depopulating the town. The snow was falling very fast yesterday, and snow-slides were expected at any time.

STILL ANOTHER—SIX MORE VICTIMS.

At 12:30 o'clock last night Mr. Sol. Kimball, the Big Cottonwood mail-carrier, reached this city, bringing the sad intelligence that six men were killed in a snow-slide in the above canyon yesterday afternoon. The slide occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock, and was one of the heaviest that has come down this winter. It started from near the top of the mountain above the Richmond mine, and descending with irresistible fury crossed the gulch and carried off the Wellington Company's blacksmith shop, the two men who were in it narrowly escaping with their lives. About one hundred yards below the Richmond the slide overtook eight "snakers"—men who were engaged in drawing the ore from the Richmond down the mountain on raw hides. All of the unfortunate party, with their horses, seven in number, were buried in the death-dealing avalanche. The miners from the neighboring mines turned out *en masse*, and worked bravely to to extricate their fellows, but only succeeded in saving the lives of two, and one of those was so badly injured that it is feared he cannot recover. The names of the two that were rescued are George McCorlin and Thomas White. The former, who is in a critical condition, was entombed in the snow three hours. White was relieved from his perilous situation after being under the snow thirty minutes. The remaining six of the party are buried in thirty feet of snow. Their names are Thomas H. Broderick, William Ritter, Charles Dabble, Joseph Breeze, Henry Atkins, and Reuben Moore. When Mr. Kimball started to come to the city, at 7 o'clock last night, there were between fifty and sixty men at work shovelling snow in search of the bodies. The slide is said to have run three-fourths of a mile, and was 200 yards wide.

SHE KISSED THE KING.

THE LADY WHO DID IT WITH HER HUSBAND'S PERMISSION AND BLESSING, WHILE DAVID SAID "AMEN."

OMAHA, January 23, 1874.

Editor Bee:

You appear to be anxious to know the name of the lady that kissed the King. I will give it to you, for she is neither ashamed nor afraid to have her name published? but she thinks you treated her unkindly in speaking of her as you did, not knowing who she was, and wants you to understand that she is no sister of that tall fellow with his pantaloons in his dirty boots; neither did she kiss him while he bent slightly forward to shake her hand. He bent forward that she might kiss him, for she asked if she might have the privilege of kissing the King, and he said yes. That lady, sir, is my wife, and I was by her side when she kissed the King, and told her to do it. If you wish you can also publish the remarks I made to the King. They were these: I told him that I was truly glad to meet him and take him by the hand, and hoped he would have a safe and pleasant journey home to his native land, and that he might live long to wear an earthly crown, and when he finished his earthly reign that he might receive a crown of life that he might wear at God's right hand forever. He bowed and thanked me kindly, and my heart said Amen! So mote it be.

Yours, &c. R. LAING,
Corner Twelfth and Mason streets.

DEATH OF THE DIAMOND CONCEALER.

An old man, well-known in Brussels, who would appear every afternoon with mathematical regularity in the Saint Hubert arcade, where he would walk for exactly one hour from 4 to 5 o'clock, died recently in that city. The oldest dwellers in that quarter of Brussels remember to have seen him take his daily promenade for many years back without ever conversing with any one. Among his papers a will was found in which he asked to be buried in a neighboring cemetery by his wife's side, and requested that a person who now fills an exalted position in Saint Petersburg might be informed of his death. It appears that when young he had been employed in a diamond-producing district of Asia. One day he found an enormous diamond and determined to secure it for itself. The difficulty was how to escape the lynx-eyed agents. He made a deep wound in the calf of his leg in which he concealed the diamond. He then pretended that he had been wounded and his leg was bound up and he was authorized to leave the district. He succeeded in escaping to Russia, where he sold the gem for a large sum. It is now one of the crown diamonds of Russia. Having thus acquired wealth, our hero traveled all over the world. In England he married a young lady, who died in Brussels some years ago After her death he did not wish to leave the city where she was buried.

BOB-TAIL CARS.

In Chicago according to the Times the war against the bob-tail cars still continues, and the Don't-pay-your-fare-till-the-conductor-calls-for-it society is receiving large additions to its membership. Out of one car-load going South this week, only three persons deposited their nickel. In some cases, the driver attempts to collect the fare, but is politely referred to the legend posted in every car, "The driver is in no case allowed to receive or deposit it,' and he goes forward to his post and revenges himself by furiously ringing the bell, the non paying passengers meanwhile smiling a self-satisfied smile. The company seems to have adopted a policy of masterly inactivity, probably in the hope that the society will weaken and get ashamed of their dead-heading, but the leaders in the movement are terribly in earnest, and express their determination of holding out until the company is forced to trot out conductors, or put up with the daily increasing loss of revenue.

LET US TRY TO BE HAPPY.

Let us try to be happy! We may, if we will,
Find some pleasures in life to o'erbalance the ill:
There never was an evil, if well understood,
But what, rightly managed, would turn to a good.
If we were but as ready to look to the light
As we are to sit moping because it is night,
We should own it a truth, both in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

Let us try to be happy! Some shades of regret
Are sure to hang round, which we cannot forget;
There are times when the lightest of spirits must bow,
And the sunniest face wear a cloud on its brow.
We must never bid feelings, the purest and best,
Lie blunted and cold in our bosom at rest;
But the deeper our own griefs the greater our need
To try to be happy, lest other hearts bleed.

Let us try to be happy! It is not for long
We shall cheer on each other with counsel or song;
If we make the best of our time that we may,
There is much we can do to enliven the way;
Let us only in earnestness each do our best,
Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest:
Still taking this truth, both in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

DEFECTIVE FLUES.

A New York exchange says:

The fire at the Fifth avenue residence of Mr. Harper revives the old question of defective flues. The cause of that fire is said to have been a defective flue, and though defective flues have been the cause of hundreds of fires before, no effective plan has been adopted to prevent similar disasters in the future. It is true that the Board of Underwriters select inspectors, who examine the flues and furnaces of all buildings constructed, and pass judgment upon their safety and security from fire, but the subject has not received due attention. It was hoped that the investigation of the burning of the Stiner residence, about a year ago, would develop something practical regarding defective flues, but it did not. It it not true, as many suppose, that all fires from defective flues come from the pipes or flues which conduct the hot air through the building. Could the actual condition of the flues be ascertained, it would be found that the fires arise either in consequence of the ends of the cross-beams coming too close to the smoke flue, or by nails from the wainscoting entering the flue and becoming overheated thus setting fire to the wood work. Fires from flues originate from these two causes in a majority of cases. In the construction of dwellings in this city the almost universal rule is to have nothing but a party wall between each house in a block, and the instances are numerous where the ends of the cross-beams have thus been placed within an inch of a smoke flue of the adjoining building. The result is, these timbers become heated, and after a time charred, and they ignite as easily as charcoal. Then it is that a little extra heat or a spark from the furnace sets fire to the timbers and the building burns. It is then gravely announced that "the fire originated from a defective flue." In this case the fire does not orginate with the flue of the house burned, but from the end of the timber coming too close to the flues of the adjoining house.

The second most frequent cause of fires charged to defective flues is nailing to the walls the strips for the lathing, and also the wainscoting. In fastening the strips and lining to the side walls, large nails are used and driven into the mortar between the bricks. In too many cases these nails enter smoke flues, and when a large fire is made in the furnace the nails which enter the flue in the lower part of the house become heated. This heat is communicated to the wood work. After a while the wood around the nail becomes dried or charred, so that a little extra heating of the nails sets fire to the building. A few years since an alarm of fire was given at the Jewish Tabernacle, in Fifth avenue. The fire was discovered in time to extinguish it before it had made much headway. The public were informed that it originated from the furnace-flue, but it was found that the fault was not in the construction of the furnace of the flues, but that the fire was caused by the carpenters, in nailing the wainscoting, driving large nails into the smoke flue. The fire in that case had originated from that cause, and that only, and the wainscoting was examined in all parts of the building to see whether there were any more nails communicating with the flues. A similar examination of the furnaces and flues of private dwellings has in a number of instances disclosed floor beams penetrating the smoke flues of furnaces.

These are the two points which it is essential to guard against, if the recurrence of fires from defective flues is to be prevented. They are points which, as a general thing, are overlooked by the owner, builders, furnacemen and underwriters' inspectors.

SMALL EDITIONS OF HUMANITY.

[Boston Journal.]

The Troy Times of Thursday evening says: "The little 2-pound specimen of humanity that was mentioned as having been reported before the Medical Association was born in this city about a month ago, and when the child first appeared in the world it had much the appearance of a very aged person. Its skin was shriveled, and its eyes covered with a film, as though age had dimmed them; but by, careful nursing, these peculiarities have disappeared, and its skin is now smooth, its eyes bright, and it has every promise of long life before it. Its proud mother can entirely hide the little one from view by covering it with her outstretched hands. But this is not a solitary instance. There is now residing in South Troy a lad 7 years of age, stout, rugged and hearty, who, at the day of his birth, weighed only 1¾ pounds. A physician residing in the city relates an instance of a child being born in January, 1874, of a mother who was in the last stages of consumption, which weighed 1¼ pounds. This little one was in perfect formation, and survived eighteen days. Another old physician relates the circumstances of meeting a short time ago in Detroit, Mich. young man upward of fifteen years, a age, tall, robust, and well formed, of when he aided him into the world weighed 2¾ pounds. The above births all occurred in this city. Another instance is brought to our knowledge of a case that occurred in Albany, of a little one that weighed at birth only 2 3-16 pounds. This child was also well formed and was doing well until seized with that terror to children, the croup which terminated its life."

We know a bright, intelligent little miss, now residing in this city, who is eleven years old, and who weighs about sixty pounds, who, when she opened her eyes upon this world, weighed less than one pound and a half. She was the tiniest piece of humanity which we ever heard of. The nurse, in washing and dressing her, used to lay her in the palm of her hand, and the first few days of her life were mostly spent wrapped up in cotton-wool, and placed in a baket beside the stove to keep warm. Her head would go into a small sized tea-cup. Can any one tell of a "smaller edition of humanity" that lived and grew to be a bright and promising little lady?

NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER.

A correspondent of the Rochester Express writes from Niagara Falls: "The ice-bridge is formed in all its perfections, more so than it has been for the past twelve or fifteen years. The ire columns rear their heads in all their majesty below the American and Horseshoe Falls to the height of over 100 feet. Those at the base of the American Falls, reach nearly to the top of the falls, and are as clear as crystal. On visiting Table Rock the visitor passes between the ice columns and the falls, and they present to the view of the beholder a magnificent spectacle. The ice-bridge above the falls extends at least a mile or more up the river, and varies in thickness from two inches to five or six feet. Monday a party of seven young gentlemen started from the head of the Third Sister Island, went up the river opposite Grass Island, which is about a mile from the starting point, and stopped at the old scow which is anchored in the river above the rapids; returning, they went under the Second Sister Island bridge down to McCullough's Rock, broke some of the rock off as a memento, went over to the old scow below the Third Sister Island and returned home. The distance travelled on the ice bridge was over five miles, and this, it will be remembered, is located over a portion of the swiftest rapids approaching the cataract. It is said the district traversed has not been frozen over before in 12 or 15 years. In some places the ice seemed frozen to the rocks, leaving but little room for the water to flow between the ice and the bed of the river. The ice gorge below the falls is very rugged. It is supposed to be in some places piled up to the thickness of twenty or thirty feet. One gentleman assured your correspondent that in one locality it was forty feet thick, but we took the story in with a good deal of allowance. The bridge below the falls is very rough, making traveling tiresome in the extreme to pedestrians, though this does not deter people from crossing and recrossing the river up to within a stone's throw of the great cataract. The scenery, from both the Park and Goat Island, is magnificently grand."

THE FINGERS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The ring finger, though the weakest in the hand, possesses its peculiar honor and dignity, as ladies will allow. Indeed, it has been held to be typical of their sex. An old writer describes the human hand as representing the life of the universe. The thumb stands for the Deity, without which the hand is powerless. The forefinger is likened to the angelic creation, the middle finger to man, the ring finger to woman, and the little finger to the animal kingdom. These similes, if not very felicitous, are sufficiently quaint. In many other ways the hand has been supposed to be emblematic. The symbolism has penetrated to the nursery. A nurse will make a child put its two palms together, knitting them by closing the two middle fingers. In this position the child is told to separate the two thumbs, which it does with ease, and thereupon is told that 'brother and sister may part.' It is next asked to separate the forefingers, which also it easily does, and is informed that 'father and son may part.' Then it is required to separate the two little fingers, and upon doing this, is told that 'mother and daughter may part.' It is now told to try and separate the two ring-fingers. This, as the middle fingers are locked together it cannot possibly do, and is thereupon told that 'wife and husband cannot part.'"

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

An arctic expedition will start out, under the auspices of the British Government during the coming season. It will consist of two vessels,—one taken from the English navy, and the other probably from the fleet of steam-whalers. They will be thoroughly equipped for the enterprise, which will be under the command of Capt. Nares, of the Challenge. Capt. Alfred Markham, who made a voyage of exploration in the Polar regions in 1873, will, it is supposed, take charge of one of the vessels. The expedition will set out late in the summer, after the drift-ice has disappeared, and will take the route through Smith Sound, which is chosen as the most practicable. No pains will be spared to render the tour fruitful in the various departments of scientific research. It is also expected that the Austrian Government will send one or two expeditions to the same regions, but their route will be either through Spitzbergen or Behring Straits.

AN ALASKA SQUAW'S VALUE.

A dispatch from Sitka says: The Hoona tribe of Indians a few weeks ago sent a deputation of well-armed warriors to this place, where the Sitkas live, to treat with them for the full value of a certain demised squaw of the Hoona tribe, whose existence a Sitka buck a few months before had, by the accidental discharge of his gun, cut short. The council was held last night on the beach at Indian Town, a few yards from our commanding officer's house. After much arguing for and against, the cash value of the defunct lady of Hoona descent was found to be 1,000 yards of calico, 4 camphor wood boxes, 14 muskets, and 60 blankets. Terms cash. The succeeding night was then devoted to a universal spree in the Indian Town in honor of their guests.—[Alta Californian.

A HEROINE BY MISTAKE.

One dark night not long ago, a burglar entered a private residence on Broadway. On ascending one flight of stairs he observed a light in a chamber, and while deliberating what to do a large woman suddenly descended upon him, seized him by the throat, pushed him down through the hall and forced him into the street before he had time to think. "Heroic Repulse of a Burglar by a Woman" was the way the story was told next day. But when friends called and congratulated her upon her courage, she exclaimed, "Good gracious, I didn't know it was a burglar. If I had I should have been frightened to death. I thought it was my husband come home drunk, and I was determined he shouldn't stay in the house in that condition."—[Lexington Gazette.

VARIETIES.

ON the night of the opening of the new Paris Opera House, orchestra chairs sold for $200 each, and a small box for $2,400.

TWO children, while on their way to school recently, at a village about twenty miles from Madison, Wisconsin, were killed and mutilated by wolves.

THE glassblowers of Baltimore are on a strike against a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent. on their wages. The men have hitherto been paid from $6 to $6 50 per day.

A CAKE of ice sawed out by an Iowa City man had frozen in it a bass, which is described as being perfect to the end of its fins, and having the appearance of swimming.

A KANSAS woman dreamed three times that her husband ran away with a freckle faced girl, and she awoke him at midnight and broke his nose with the coal stove shaker.

ADELINA PATTI had two thousand bouquets thrown to her on her first appearance this season at Moscow, and was recalled sixty times. Five stars of rubies and diamonds were also presented to her.

A SHREWD Indianapolis widow made her lover deposit $3,000 in the hands of a trustee on the morning of the wedding day, the money to be at her order for divorce purposes should she ever desire to take such action.

THE selectmen of Uxbridge, Mass., have ordered the vaccination of all the inhabitants of the town who have not been successfully vaccinated within five years. The school committee have refused to allow the attendance of children in the public schools who have not taken the same precaution.

RECENTLY in an English theatre the stage manager struck a supernumerary who had exasperated him behind the scenes, whereupon the supernumerary came before the footlights and formally announced to the audience that he had resigned. The announcement occasioned a great deal of hilarity.

IN Paris this year the fashion of having coronets or coats-of-arms engraved on visiting cards has been completely given up, but there is a tendency to increase the size of the cards, which are beginning to be a good deal used in lieu of note paper when it is only needful to write a single sentence. Cards are also now frequently ornamented with a monogram.

A RUSSIAN nobleman promised his guests a dish that they had never before seen. When the lid was raised from a tureen 5 feet long it disclosed the prettiest actress of the Folies Dramatiques, dressed in a la Lady Godiva, on a cushion. The feast was for the eyes only, and cost $21,000, $5,000 of which went for the game, and $16,000 for the dish on which it was served.

NEW YORK fashionables who drive "clipped" horses to their elegant equipages are in great indignation at Mr. Bergh's threat of arresting and punishing all persons practicing that form of cruelty to animals. The result of Mr. Bergh's raid is an immense demand for black cloth for horse covers and the appearance of numbers of the latter handsomely trimmed and profusely decorated with monograms.

MLLE. SARAH BERNHARDT, an actress at the Theatre Francais, in Paris, is celebrated among other things for her remarkable leanness, and the wits vie with each other in joking about it. One says she can walk in the rain without an umbrella because she can pass between the drops. Another replies that this is an exaggeration, but he adds that one evening, when some one tried to run away with her, she escaped by hiding behind her riding whip.

AN aristocratic but economical matron in Chicago has bought a forty cent tea bell and invented a paragon of servants, whose only imperfection is deafness. When she has company at tea, the mistress rings, and rings for the cake basket, or more hot water, or something; then, with the remark that Jane gets deafer and deafer every day, goes for it herself and returns, maintaining a ventriloquial conversation with the imaginary Jane all the way up the basement stairs.

A GRANT county (Ind.) physician, who is attending a course of lectures in Indianapolis, strolled into a court room in that city the other day, and, unaware that any more strict rules of decorum prevailed there than in the rural halls of justice about home, lighted a cigar, and puffed leisurely on it for some time. The presiding judge smelt the smoke, and ordered an officer to arrest the offender. The doctor was obliged to pay a fine of fifteen dollars for contempt, and only escaped imprisonment by giving undoubted proofs of the innocence of his intentions.

THEY have a thoroughly disgusted burglar in Chicago. He has been in the habit of rifling the jewelry and silver baskets of numerous citizens, and thus far he has succeeded in acting with perfect impunity. It seems, however, that he considers himself a much-injured man, for he writes to the papers to say that in most houses he has entered he has found nothing but bollar-store jewelry, pinchbeck watches, oroide and the like, and that the people who are bewailing the loss of their valuable jewelry never owned anything more valuable than a Cape May diamond, unless it was a Cairngorm pebble.

A MAN and his wife who had been married ten years disagreed and determined to separate. The terms of separation were to be decided by the Justice of the arrondissement in which they lived. They were Parisians. "Have you any children?" asked the Judge. "Yes, monsieur." "How many?" "Three; two boys and a girl, and it is with them that lies our difficulty. Madam wishes to have two of them; so do I." "Have you agreed to abide by my decision?" "we have," said both of them. "Very well, my friends; I condemn you to have another child, so that each may have two. When you have obtained that you may return to me." The matter was then adjourned for the time being. Two years afterward the worthy magistrate, who in the meanwhile had heard nothing of the husband or wife, met the former. "Ah," said he, "how about the separation?" "Still impossible, monsieur, instead of four children we have five."

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
J. P. BARR.....E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 6, 1875.

SPEAKER BLAINE has decided that while it requires two-thirds to suspend a rule, a majority can abolish it.

WILL those Radical members of the House at Harrisburg, who flourished pistols during the session, vote for the bill to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons?

THERE is to be two Alabama reports. One will contain the truth and the other will be constructed with a view of saving the Radical party. It is a difficult matter, however, to make rotten eggs smell sweet.

THE public debt increased $1,500,000 last month, and the Secretary of the Treasury asks for more taxation. All this goes to show that the Radicals are "Professors" of economy—they preach but do not practice.

IT is announced from Washington that the Radical caucus of the Senate resolved to endorse Grant in all that he has done in Louisiana in the past, and all that he may do in the future. Eight Senators, it is said, oppose this. This proposed endorsement in the face of the testimony being taken in New Orleans, will satisfy the people of the necessity of turning all Radical officials out of power.

THE city of Philadelphia is threatened with the rule of alderman of both parties, of the most discreditable order. Infamous characters have obtained nominations by force and fraud, who ought to be in the Work House, rather than clothed with the robes of office. Philadelphia is a failure in the way of government and we think will yet have to apply to Grant and Sheridan to keep the peace.

THE City Hall Commissioners intend to apply for a supplemental act for the purpose:

First. To provide for the settlement of a final account of the proceedings of said Board, the dissolution of the discharge of the members.

Second. To devolve the duties enjoined upon said Board upon the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

And Third. To ratify and confirm the acts of said Board so far as the same have been done and performed in good faith.

The ratification and confirmation of the acts of the Board may depend somewhat on the report of the Auditors appointed by Court. As that Commission permitted or authorized the expenditure of a large sum over and above the limit fixed by the Legislature, it is rather cool to ask a confirmation of an illegal transaction.

THE carpet-bag witnesses before the New Orleans Committee, cut a most ridiculous figure. They talk a great deal about intimidation, and say they know of men who are conversant with the facts of such intimidation, but that they dare not tell what they know. This kind of stuff will have but little weight with men of sense. Gov. Wells' account of how near he came being assassinated is a specimen of this intimidation. He was eating his dinner one day when a friend told him that two strangers were going to assissinate him. He fled incontinently, but declined to give the name of the friend who informed him of his danger. It came out, however, that no one had talked about assassinating him, but that a planter, one of Sheridan's bandits, fearing that two drunken loafers would raise a disturbance at the hotel table, advised Gov. Wells to withdraw with the ladies present. This is the whole story, and the foundation for throwing out the vote in Rapides Parish.

THE Republican journals seem much concerned about the rights of the minority in Harrisburg, but have no compassion for the minority in Congress. In regard to the ruling of Speaker Patterson in the case of Mr. Wolfe, having all the facts before us, we believe the Speaker was right. He has been sustained by the House, which could not be if he had acted in an arbitrary or an unfair manner. Mr. Patterson lacks experience and is perhaps wanting in gravity of manner usually termed dignity, but the effort of the opposition to take advantage of the Chair, is in contrast with the marked indulgence on the part of the Democratic minority of last year under the rulings of Speaker McCormick. The stand taken by Mr. Wolfe, would, if sustained, destroy authority and precipitate personal collisions, which would be lamentable. We are sorry bad blood has been engendered at this early stage of the session, and hope the efforts of cool headed men in both parties will result in establishing a more friendly state of affairs. The people demand attention to the business which sent the members to Harrisburg, and don't want to hear of any more nonsense.

MORE OF THE "OVERLOOKED."

Another instalment of "overlooked" testimony comes to us from New Orleans. It is the evidence of Major George E. Head of the Third Infantry. Major Head tells what his duties were, and how warrants were made out. He was detailed to aid the notorious Marshal Seelye in making arrests of prominent Democrats and Conservatives on the eve and the day of the election. Of course there was no intimidation or partisan *animus* in this. Marshal Seelye had one hundred and fifty warrants made out and a cart load of blank warrants signed and sealed by a United States Commission, ready to be filled up while he and his *posse* were on the wing, and wherever it was necessary to arrest all the Democrats in a Parish, or drive them off to keep them from voting.

Major Head, with a proper fear of Grant and Sheridan before his eyes, says that he does not know for certain whether the troops were used for political purposes or not, but he did know that it was stated by Seelye that he had failed in executing legal processes, but he was unpopular and probably would have been unable to make arrests but other men could have done so; Seelye was active in his co-operation with the Republican party; troops were kept in their barracks on election day with the exception of an expedition to Cuba; there were no disturbance in the Parish at the election or since.

This is the testimony of an adverse witness, but it clearly establishes the fact that the troops were not used for the purpose of quelling disturbances or protecting colored voters, but for the purpose of preventing the Conservative from voting, by going to the polls and arresting them by wholesale. And this appears to have been the only use for the troops in Louisiana at the November election.

In the course of human events Marshal Seelye was arrested for his crimes and confined in the Vienna jail. He then proposed to Major Head that he should fill out one of the blank warrants in his possession with Seelye's name and arrest him, so as to get him out of the clutches of the authorities; he, afterwards carried out this plan and filled out a warrant charging himself with embezzlement.

Here is a hint that ought to be profitable to criminals generally. All they have to do is to supply themselves with blank warrants, and when they are failed fill one up and thus secure a release. This process is much better than the ordinary writ of *habeas corpus*. We submit that Marshal Seelye's case is one that calls for Federal interference.

Judge Myers of Natchitoches is another of the overlooked. He does not think it safe to return to his home. One of his own political associates charge him with having stolen $10,000, and there is a warrant out for his arrest. Hence, Judge Myers is "intimidated." So far as he knows personally, there were no "outrages" committed, but heard that there was danger of them being committed. He had spoken with a man who had heard a man say that another man had heard that the Democrats and Conservatives acted "suspiciously." This is the sum and substance of Judge Myers' testimony on intimidation.

But Mrs. Judge Myers is more pointed in her testimony. She knows that her husband was intimidated, for he was sick once and not a Democrat came to see him. This was proof positive that they wanted the judge to die. Had they been anxious about his recovery, they would have come laden down with 'roots and yarbs" and used all their skill in restoring him to health. But they did nothing of the kind. Mrs. Myers testifies that he "was at the point of death and no Democrats came to sit up with him." They brought him no pills and powders and no beef tea.

This dereliction greatly intimidated the noble judge, and he resolved to flee from Natchitoches as soon as his health would permit, and have the election declared a nullity because his Democratic neighbors refused to assuage his fever with iced-tea. No wonder that it is necessary to send the army and two Congressional Committees to New Orleans to keep the Democrats out of office, in view of such facts as these. No wonder that Sheridan wants to show the people of that State as bandits when they refuse to go and sit up with a sick judge who has stolen $10,000 of the school funds, and who finds that he must either leave home or go to jail for embezzlement, on a warrant sworn out by a member of his own party. We are now satisfied that the army ought to be permanently quartered upon the people of Louisiana.

ABOUT two weeks ago the Gazette announced the re-election of Matt. Carpenter to the United States Senate from Wisconsin. But the Gazette is a very unreliable authority on Centennials and Senatorial elections. Mr. Carpenter, instead of being re-elected, was yesterday defeated by Mr. Angus Cameron, upon whom the Democrats and anti-Carpenter men united. And now Mr. Carpenter retires to the shades that await the whole gang of Radical leaders. This is a rebuke to Grant's Administration, that ought to knock a little sense into his head. Wherever the people have a chance they smite the Radical leaders with a heavy hand. Chandler, Thayer, Carpenter, Butler, and yet the work of slaughter goes steadily on. There is sorrow in the White House and well there may be. We are just at the beginning of the end. Will the Ring papers wail this morning over Carpenter's defeat, or will they turn and kick their broken idol?

ANOTHER CREDIT MOBILIER.

The New York Sun publishes the affidavits and documents in the suit of Paul S. Forbes et. al. vs. The Memphis, El Paso and Texas Railroad which reveals the manner in which loud grants and railroad subsidies were secured from 1867 to 1872, in the Radical Congresses. This particular case, supported as it by affidavits and official documents, shows it to have been one of the most corrupt schemes in legislation ever attempted, and that $20,000,000 of the stock of the Company was given to members of Congress and their friends for the purposes of securing land grants and subsidies to aid in the construction of the road.

The official proceedings of the Managers of the company show that this amount of stock was placed in the hands of certain parties to be "distributed" where it would do the most good, and for which no money account or value was required—in other words, it was understood to be used for the purpose of bribing Congress, and receipts and documents that it was so used, are given. While the bill for the land grant and subsidy was pending in Congress everybody was anxious to be fixed and even this desire extended to the White House. The following letter from Mr. D. W. C. Carroll, Executive Clerk of the Senate, to Major Bergholtz, one of the bribe distributors, will speak for itself:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, June 22, 1869.

MY DEAR MAJOR. A few moments since I met General Dent in the lobby. He asked for you, and said, "Why the devil don't he come over. We can fix things as he wants them in ten minutes." I told him I expected you last week, but could not foresee when you would come. He remarked that he is going West with General Grant early next week. I thought you might like to know this, if there remains anything to be fixed by General Grant or General Dent.

I wrote you a line last evening.

In haste, yours, ever, D. W. C. C.

Mr. Nathaniel Paige, another of the lobbyists makes some interesting statements concerning such Senators as Howard, of Michigan; Stewart of Nevada, and Abbott of North Carolina. Howard and Stewart are described as high-toned Senators, who could be brought over for $50,000 and a big slice of the job. They were eventually fixed in some way. Of Mr. Abbott, formerly Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Paige says:

Senator Abbott of North Carolina was also of the Pacific Railroad Committee, and understood to be opposed to Fremont, and in the interest of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Being very well acquainted with Abbott, I called upon him and endeavored to secure his vote for the Memphis and El Paso. He spoke of Fremont in the severest terms, and of Hays, President of the Atlantic and Pacific, in the most flattering—said the latter had sold him stock in the road in Missouri, of which he was President, at one-fourth its real value, from which he had made about $30,000, and asked me if Fremont could do as well by him in the event of his giving his vote and using his influence for his road. A few days after this conversation Abbott called upon me and asked me if I would endorse his note for $5,000 for ninety days. I said yes, and endorsed it, and upon my endorsement had it discounted at the banking house of Lewis Johnson & Co. At the expiration of ninety days the note went to protest, and I was called upon to pay it. I went to the Senate Chamber and saw Abbott about it. He said he supposed I would take up the note and charge it to Fremont. I told him there was no such understanding, and if the note was not paid within three days I would denounce him on the floor of the Senate in the presence of his fellow Senators as a thief and a bribe-taker. At the expiration of three days the note was paid.

Taken altogether this job exceeds any that has been brought to light and it will devolve upon the next Congress to thoroughly investigate it. The usual white washing report will not be apt to follow an investigation.

MRS. FITCH'S DIAMONDS.

On Saturday last we stated that President Grant was highly incensed at the Khedive of Egypt for making a $300,000 present to General Sherman's daughter instead of giving it to Grant's Nellie. The following to the New York Sun confirms it:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The magnificent present which the Khedive has sent to the daughter of Gen. Sherman has caused a flutter of excitement, not altogether untinged with envy, in fashionable circles in this city, and it is said among the inmates of a certain official family, the only daughter of which and her husband arrived here a few days ago. At the first blush this may seem not only strange but petty; but those who remember the Grant-Sartoris wedding at the White House, and the shoddy eclat that was attempted to be given to it, and the Sherman-Fitch nuptials which took place subsequently, will not be surprised at the little breeze which the munificent generosity of the Khedive has occasioned. At the time Washington society was divided into two hostile social factions, one of them, the Grant party, sneered at the Fitch affair as a mesalliance. He was only a poor greaser in the navy, while Sartoris belonged to the *creme de la creme*, and was certain to be made a lord or a duke as soon as he returned with his bride to England. The Fitch faction took upon the Khedive's diamonds as an immense victory, and the other side is demoralized and discomfited.

There is a report here that the Turkish Minister to whom the diamonds were sent is displeased at the opening of the package and the exhibition of the presents by the Custom House officers in New York, which was unauthorized by him or his government. There is some speculation as to whether duty shall have to be paid on them. In reply it can be said that it will not. The diamonds are the property of the Turkish Government, and as such will come in free, when the usual formalities are complied with, which are that the Turkish Minister shall lay the subject before the Secretary of State, who, in turn, will bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom directions will be given to the Collector of the Port.

THE FALSE DEBT STATEMENTS.

The February statement of the public debt would have shown an increase of $5,000,000 if warrants for payment of equal sums had not been kept back. These will have to be paid in ten days. The government is no gainer, but the showing for the Administration is better. While this system of doctoring the public debt may serve the purpose of deceiving the public, it is all the worse for the finances of the country. The Tribune concludes that the Treasury is about empty, and in a much worse condition than it was a year ago. It is rather difficult to understand why is this the case, if we accept the pretensions of reduced expenditures set up by the Administration. If we take the period since June 30, 1872, we find some remarkable fluctuations in the surplus revenues of the Government. Comparing periods of six months each we have the following results:

1872—June to Dec..$31,265,041 surplus.
1873—Jan. to June. 14,433,625 surplus.
1873—June to Dec.. 9,651,441 deficit.
1874—Jan. to June. 16,227,085 surplus.
1874—June to Dec.. 489,909 surplus.

If the debt was reduced $20,000,000 from January to November as claimed, where is the necessity for an increase of taxes, and why such a small surplus? Why is the debt increased at the rate of $2,500,000 since the November election if there has been a reduction of $30,000,000 in expenditures and all the old sources of revenue exist, and new have been created? We are strongly inclined to think that there is a great deal of rottenness in the management of the finances of the nation, and they have been managed with a view of controlling elections. Of course the people will have to suffer from the results.

MINOR NOTES.

IT is said that Evarts, one of Beecher's counsel, is to receive a fee of $25,000, paid by Beecher's friends.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR has so far recovered his health that his physicians hope he will be able to go out of doors soon.

A NEW one-cent morning paper, to be called the Daily Telegraph, will be started in New York on the 15th. Its editor will be W. L. O'Grady, late of the Express.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM writes to Senator Ferry that his prostration continues and he does not rally. He will probably be unable to take his seat in the Senate this session.

A CORRESPONDENT of the World says: "anybody might have known they couldn't get Andy Johnson out of the Presidency; he went so tight into it."

And likewise Grant.

IN St. Louis a dentist has refused to fill the teeth of a "culled pusson," and the United States Marshal has called on the Attorney General for troops. It is not certain whether Sheridan will be sent for or whether His Excellency will "take command in person."

PINCHBACK, the putative representative in the United States Senate of the "gigantic fraud" in Louisiana, is not getting on as happily with his claim as he expected. The impression now is that he will not be admitted, though a caucus has decreed that he shall be.—Chicago Tribune

BEN. BUTLER is the advocate in Congress for the $100,000 damage claim of Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claflin. It is a kind of case which suits the Essex statesman. He thinks their imprisonment for circulating nasty literature is worth about that sum in damages to their spotless characters.

THE number of "drummers" employed by the wholesale jobbing houses of the country is estimated at considerably over 75,000; of which not less than 15,000 are employed in the dry goods business, which, at an average cost of ten dollars per day, amounts to the snug little sum of $150,000 per day.

THE Detroit Free Pree Press: "A Buffalo paper says that Beecher can easily get out of the Moulton trap. Leave a woodchuck long enough and he will get out of a trap by gnawing his leg off." Beecher found it much easier to get into the trap by fooling with other people's legs than it will be to get out of it by gnawing off his own.—Courier-Journal.

ALBERT W. FLETCHER was on Saturday nominated by the Democratic convention of the Third Representive District of Philadelphia, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Wm. H. Fagan, deceased. The Democratic City Committee met on Monday and adopted a resolution calling for a new delegate election for the nomination of a candidate.

GEN. BEN ROBERTS, of the United States Army, who was the most prominent witness against Fitz John Porter in the trial of that officer, died in Washington on Friday. He recently applied to be taken from the retired and placed on the active list of the army. He is said to have changed his opinions within a few years as to Porter's guilt.

ON Monday, Mr. John Birch of Claysville, was nominated by the Democratic County Convention of Washington county for the Legislature to fill the vacancy made by the death of Judge Farrer, Republican. At the same time Hon. Finley Patterson was selected as Senatorial Delegate to the next State Convention, and Freeman Brady, Thos. H. Baird and Wm. Quail Representative Delegates.

BISHOP WILMER, of Louisiana, in a letter just published, says of the report of Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, "The assembled army of the United States could not have done what the committee has done to win back the friendship of an abused people. Since the report was made public, the prayer for Congress has been read in churches in which it has not been heard since the close of the war."

REPRESENTIVE George W. Willard of Michigan, is charged with having advocated the Cessna caucus rule. He has been and is one of the most vigorious opponents of that rule.

THE New York Sun thinks the fires in the Navy Department "suspicious" and remarks:

"Important records have mysteriously disappeared from the files of the War Department, and only a few weeks ago all the papers in a venal contract, including a letter from the President in its favor, were removed from the file of several offices in the Treasury at the same time, thus proving a common motive and concert of action in this abstraction."

THE Radical leaders have made up their minds that four or five of the Southern States must be so manipulated that their electoral votes will be certain for the Republican Presidential candidates in 1876, and to that end the whole force and power of the military arm of the Government will, if possible, be directed. The outrageous bill introduced by Judge White, of Alabama, providing for the employment of the army in the South will, no doubt, be immediately passed, and other measures of a similar odious character will, there is good reason to believe, be placed upon the statue books—all with the avowed purpose of controlling the elections and defeating the popular will.

DURING the war a famous tragedian played Richelieu before a large audience, among whom was Abraham Lincoln. The audience was mixed in its sympathies, but the actor, not wishing to fire their passions, altered the text of a famous line to read "Take away the sword; States may be saved without it." The circumstance was reported to Forrest. The gloomy giant uttered a curse. Meanwhile he played the same part, and one night, when Lincoln was once more in front, thundered out the line with marvelous energy and emphasis: "Take away the sword; States CAN be saved without it." The point was seen and the applause shook the house.

WE are changing the United States Senate, and are changing it rapidly. Nine Republican Senators will step down and out on the 4th of March, giving place to Democrats. Here they are:

Old Senators.	*New Senators.*
PENNSYLVANIA.	
John Scott,	William A. Wallace.
TENNESSEE.	
Wm. G. Brownlow.	Andrew Johnson.
TEXAS.	
Joseph W. Flanagan	Samuel B. Maxey.
CONNECTICUT.	
Wm. S. Buckingham	William W. Eaton.
NEW YORK.	
Reuben E. Fenton.	Francis Kernan.
VIRGINIA.	
John F. Lewis.	Robert E. Withers.
WEST VIRGINIA.	
Arthur I. Boreman	A Democrat
INDIANA.	
Daniel D. Pratt,	Jos. E. McDonald.
MISSOURI	
Carl Schurz.	Frank M. Cockrell.

In addition we elect a decent Republican in Michigan in place of the notorious Chandler.

MR. JOHN W. AUSTIN, jr., a native of Poultney, Vt., and a devoted Republican during the war, writes as follows to the Rutland Globe from Iberville Parish, Louisiana: "If there is any intelligence or respectability in Louisiana it is strongly represented in the White League. The feeling among them, and in fact of nearly all the white people of our State, is one of righteous indignation against our usurping rulers, and in favor of justice and protection to our colored people in all their rights of citizenship. I do not know one single man of intelligence outside the circles of Radical officials or aspirants in Louisiana, who pretend to believe that Wm. Pitt Kellogg is our rightful Governor. Our people have submitted to his infamous rule only because they were forced to do so by the authority of the President. They have in vain appealed for relief to our partisan courts, to the President, and to Congress. They have recently gained their case at the ballot-box, only to be defeated again by the power of the bayonet. And now in their utter despondency they make their appeal to their brethren of the North. May God help them if that source fails."

OHIO NEWS.

A PARTY of capitalists propose to establish a rolling mill at Fairport, Lake county.

NEIL MCKAY and wife, aged 85 and 83, of Dunham township, Washington county, have lived in the marriage state over sixty-five years.

THERE are only eight counties in Ohio that do not have a railroad running through them, viz: Adams, Brown, Gallia, Meigs, Mercer, Monroe, Morgan and Pike.

THE Allegheny District Conference of the M. E. Church will hold its second session for the present Conference year at Columbus, February 9th and 10th, instead of February 2d and 3d.

THE clock now in use in the Jefferson National bank in Steubenville, was made by Michael Johnson, brother of Judge William Johnson, of Cincinnati. It was placed in the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank in 1815, and it has been on active duty ever since, and is a first class timekeeper.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Report—How Radicals Manage Finances—Result of their Boasted Economy—Increase for the Month $1,397,870.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,157,085,100
Five per cent. bonds	562,025,200
Total coin bonds	1,719,110,300
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	11,343,260
Legal tenders	382,072,147
Certificates of deposit	45,405,000
Fractional currency	45,037,074
Coin certificates	24,675,300
Total without interest	497,169,722
Total debt	2,242,301,082
Total interest	26,908,225
Cash in Treasury—Coin	69,465,084
Cash in Treasury—Currency	10,343,950
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	45,405,000
Total in Treasury	$ 125,213,135
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,143,996,172
Increase during the month of January	1,397,870
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	26,264,102
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,602,165
Balance of interest paid by United States	20,661,936

BROOKLYN'S SCANDAL.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The Brooklyn City Court room was again crowded to-day, the beginning of another week of the great scandal trial. Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman and two other ladies, Mr. Beecher with his wife and sons occupied their accustomed places.

After the court had been called to order, Judge Neilson gave his opinion as to the right to testify of Mr. Tilton in the following words: In determining the question raised by this objection the court holds:

First—That the plaintiff is competent to be sworn and to testify on his own behalf.

Second—That as to the principal question at issue, he is not competent to testify as to any confidential communication; it is considered that this qualified direction respects the present state of the law of evidence, and also respects what may remain of the rule which imposes silence or restraint by reason of martial relations, and on the grounds of public interest or policy.

TESTIMONY OF THEODORE TILTON.

Theodore Tilton then took the stand and was sworn, the defense entering an exception.

In answer to a question by ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Tilton said: I am thirty nine years of age; was married on the 22d of October, 1855 by Mr. Beecher; my wife's age is about thirty one; I have four children; have been engaged in the literary profession; became connected with the Independent in the spring of 1856; remained there under Beecher, and on his retirement in 1863 or 1864 became his successor; held the position of managing director under Beecher; in December, 1870, I owned the house in which I lived with its library valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars; I owned a share in the New York Tribune, a small farm in the west valued at fifteen hundred dollars, a piece of land in Prospect Park valued at one thousand; there was a mortgage of $7,500 on my house when I left the Independent; my property was valued at about thirty thousand, and I had money out at interest deposited with Woodruff & Robinson; after January 1, 1871, I had $7,000 obtained from Mr Bowen, five thousand from my lecturing tour, one thousand from my books, six thousand from Moulton, and about five thousand from the Golden Age; I had no debts other than liens on my property; did not know the source from which the money came which was given to me by Moulton; did not know it came from Beecher; on the 30th of December, 1870, I had an

INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts objected to the witness giving evidence in relation to any statement made to the witness by his wife.

Judge Neilson ruled that the witness could say what passed between himself and Beecher, but not what his wife had told him.

Witness continued: Moulton brought Beecher and retired; I did not salute Beecher nor he me; I crossed the room and locked the door; went back and sat opposite Beecher; I began in this way, I think; I said I presume you received from Bowen the letter demanding your retirement from your pulpit, and Brooklyn; he answered, I did sir; I told him he need not fear that letter; he thanked me; I said he need not do so, Elizabeth deserved his thanks and not me; he said he understood the object of this interview only in general terms, and asked me to tell him what Bowen had said; I told him it would be better to go to Bowen himself; I told him Bowen had said he was intimate with members of your congregation for the past twenty-five years; that you were not a safe man and had ruined family households; that you were a wolf in the fold and should be extirpated, and that Bowen had said he had it in his power to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn in twelve hours; I told him that after I had this interview with Bowen; I told it to my wife who was distressed and reminded me; I said in the previous summer I would not break my promise to hurt Beecher, for that if he was down from Brooklyn it would be her shame and that of her children; Beecher asked me what I meant by her shame and I read to him Elizabeth's letter of confession; this confession was destroyed by Elizabeth two years after, and a copy of it was destroyed on this evening.

The witness was going on to relate the contents of this letter of confession, but it was objected to by Mr. Evarts and a long argument ensued over this point.

The Judge decided that the contents of the letter should be left out for the present.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

Tilton then testified that Beecher attempted to speak, but the witness said, "wait, hear me through and then speak;" witness said to Beecher that Mrs. Tilton had come unexpectedly, and said to her husband that she wanted to communicate a secret that had long been on her mind, and that she wanted to throw it off; that she had been at the point several times, and once particularly when she was on a sick bed; before telling the secret she extorted a promise from her husband not to tell any one and not to injure the person concerned; she said it was a secret between herself and her pastor; she said that for a long time a friendship had existed, more than friendship, it had been sexual intercourse; it began after the death of her son Paul; she went to her pastor's house and on the 10th of October, 1868, she surrendered her body to him in sexual embrace; on the Saturday following, she repeated the act at the house of her husband and on several other occasions at his house and at several other places; it had occurred all through the fall; in the month of July, 1870 she had written a letter to the witness telling the witness of the facts; she had been greatly distressed owing to rumors concerning Beecher's moral character; she wanted to demonstrate the honor and dignity of her sex until he told her love was innocent; she said to Tilton that for a long time Beecher's home had not been a happy one; that his wife had not been a satisfactory one, and that he wanted Elizabeth to be a wife to him, but she always refused; Beecher's solicitations to her were oftentimes violent; she had gone away from the witness in the spring and witness wrote her a letter saying that until she made a full confession, he would never look upon her; she said that she had come down from the country on purpose to make a confession; in making a confession, the witness said that he wished it understood that the conversation was not given word for word, but as accurately as he could; he furthermore told Beecher on that occasion that Mrs. Tilton had become a broken hearted woman and that instead of taking her usual summer vacation she went to the Far West; he also told him in regard to the statement that she had asked Tilton immediately to send to Beecher that they might hold an interview, and she could hear that the letter about withdrawing from the pulpit and Brooklyn should be withdrawn; also told Beecher that he had refused to acquiesce, and that she had appealed four or five times, and then she asked witness to carry a letter and witness refused to do that; she then implored the witness to hold an interview with Beecher which should not jar his pride.

A LETTER FROM TILTON TO MOULTON.

Mrs. Tilton wrote a letter to Moulton for the purpose of holding an interview. In conclusion the witness reminded Beecher that he had revoked the demand he made upon him and promised Beecher that he would not assist Bowen in his efforts to prosecute Beecher; at the close of the narrative the witness waited a moment and noticed that Beecher's face and neck were bowed; Tilton went to the door, notice of it and said "you are free to go;" Beecher appeared not to hear him and sat as if in a dream; Tilton repeated it and Beecher arose and walked to the door but came back and asked "may I go for the last time and see Elizabeth"; Tilton said "no"; then "yes", and said to Beecher "do not decide her; If you smite her with a word I will smite you in a tenfold degree; I did not smite you when I had the power for my wife's sake, but if you chide her with a word I will smite your name before the world"; Beecher put both hands to his head and said "It is all out I is all out!" Beecher went down stairs with his hands to his head and Moulton was at the foot and he asked Moulton if he had seen Elizabeth's confession and Moulton answered "yes; Beecher said "this will kill me"; Moulton and he thereupon went into the parlor.

A recess was here taken.

During the relation of this narrative, Mrs. Beecher smiled frequently and Mr. Beecher occasionally, but no other signs or manifestations produced by the testimony were observant in their features; Tilton gave his evidence in a calm, cool way.

After recess, Mr. and Mrs Beecher were surrounded by their friends, and after a few moments spent in congratulations they left the Court room.

After recess, Tilton resumed the stand and continued his testimony. He was asked by ex-Judge Fullerton to state the contents of the letter read to Beecher at that interview; this was objected to by Mr. Evarts as the letter had been destroyed. It was accordingly ruled out by the Court.

Mr. Beach argued that this paper had been prepared, and it was agreed that it should be submitted to Beecher. The counsel quoted from legal authorities to show that communications between husband and wife shown to a third party could be proven.

Judge Neilson said it would be difficult to decide in the face of a case like this, and he would like to hear from Evarts on the subject.

Mr. Evarts argued that the confidence of a wife in her husband was that it was to be used in the interview to suppress any controversy that might arise on the part of the wife. He had not heard any views to entitle the witness to take a part of that paper and relate its contents. He held that the whole narrative was inadmissible as being out of confidence of the wife, and the letter and copy had been destroyed.

After some further argument, Judge Neilson said he would still rule out the paper.

Mr. Evarts then moved to strike out this evidence, on the ground that it would disparage the wife as giving proof of the adultery of the wife, it not being competent according to law.

Judge Neilson refused this, and an exception was taken.

TILTON AND BEECHER AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

Witness then testified as follows: On the 3rd of January I went to Moulton's, and shortly after Beecher entered the room; Moulton said I should not refuse to speak to him in his house; I replied, how could I do so, knowing he had ruined my wife; Moulton said, how could you act so to a man who humbled himself before you as before his God; I then said, "good morning;" Mr. Beecher said I do not put in any plea for myself; if you want me to retire from the pulpit, only say the word and I will leave; there will be no selling of pews, and I will go out of public life; I will either go out of life by suicide or a journey to some other part of the world; my wife, said Beecher, ought never to know this, for, in addition to becoming your enemy, she would also become mine; he said the relation between himself and Elizabeth was not always marked by sexual intercourse, and he could not offer any excuse for himself; he asked me to believe that he had never sought her for selfish purposes, and that the intercourse was from motives of love, and not lust; that she was the only woman he had ever loved; he asked me if I could reinstate her in my love and esteem, and drew a picture of a man sitting on a brink and said that he was on the edge of hell; I remember Beecher said something which led him into a violent burst of grief; during a conversation with Moulton, which witness did not hear, Beecher appeared overcome with grief; Moulton requested witness to leave them together and he did so;

BOWEN'S CHARGES AGAINST BEECHER.

A few days after this interview, Moulton sent for me; Mr. Beecher was present; a letter which I had written to Bowen dated the 1st of January, was under discussion; I had been sent for twice in reference to some consultation about this letter; Moulton read it aloud and told Beecher I had written it, thinking that I must make some explanation to the public about the termination of my services with Mr. Beecher; I told him that it was announced in the papers by Bowen that I was to be editor of the Brooklyn Union and a contributor to the Independent, and that these appointments had for some reasons been cancelled by Bowen; that the public must be informed of the reason of these changes; Beecher said that so far as the charges of Bowen were concerned, that he did not care about any that he (Bowen) could make; Beecher also said that there was a peculiar malignity in the charges made by Bowen against him, and that he had never committed any violence on any woman; the interview ended by Moulton asking me to retire, as he usually had some talk with Beecher after these interviews; I remember shortly after this, Moulton was ill; I went to see him; Beecher was there; he said, "Frank is very sick; he is at the grave's edge; I am afraid he will die, and what will then become of our case; Frank has saved me;" so saying he kissed me on the forehead and retired; I had another interview with him either at the close of that month or the beginning of the next; I was sent for to Moulton's who had then recovered, and it took place in his house; Beecher was then present; Moulton held in his hand a letter which Beecher had received from Mrs. Morse; Beecher had received the letter and it was in relation to some statements contained in the letter that I had been sent for. [Shown a copy of a letter which witness identified.] The letter charged me with telling twelve persons about

BEECHER'S CRIMINAL RELATIONS;

I denied this; the letter also said that I had not money to buy my family food; I turned to Moulton and said, "you know this is false;" Beecher asked me if I had told twelve persons of the charges, and I replied that I had not; I told him that Mrs. Morse was saying among our relatives that Theodore was making such and such charges against Elizabeth, and that these charges were propagated by Mrs. Morse; I also told him that the only persons I informed of the subject were Oliver Johnston, Mrs. Martha Bradshaw and Francis D. Moulton;" Beecher asked me if I stated that he preached to a number of his mistresses, and I told him that in the previous summer I had told stories to his detriment, that I may have said this, but did not remember; this occurred before Moulton came in to keep the peace between us: I told him Mrs. Morse was a dangerous woman; that I had received threatening letters from her threatening my life and family, and calling me a brute and such like terms; I told him that if Mrs. Morse was offended at anything, she was very violent in her manners and utterances; a letter was prepared by Beecher in reply to this one from Mrs. Morse; I could not say if this letter was written then, at the termination of this interview, I exhibited a letter which was sent to Mrs. Bowen by Mrs. Morse and conveyed to me; I read it as an example of the kind of letters Mrs. Morse was in the habit of sending; Beecher asked me what I understood to be the state of Elizabeth's mind; the letter of Mrs. Morse was offered in evidence, and Mr. Evarts objected to it as from a third party; it was finally after a brief argument ruled out. I was the bearer of a letter to Mrs. Tilton from Mr. Beecher at the same time that I brought one to Moulton; I showed Moulton's letter to Mrs. Tilton with his (Moulton's) consent; this letter, written to Moulton, was offered in evidence and objected to by Mr. Evarts.

The court ruled to let the letter stand for

the present, and witness went on: I cannot recollect the date of the bearing of the letters, but think it was about the 7th of February; the next interview with Beecher after this was before Moulton went to the South; Moulton, before this, had asked me if I would permit Beecher to write to Mrs. Tilton, and I said that Beecher could act as he saw fit; I think that I received the letter at the hands of Moulton.

The court here adjourned.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The Brooklyn Court opened at the usual hour, when Mr. Tilton resumed his evidence: The next interview with Mr. Beecher occurred in the second week in February, at my house, at my request, given to Mr. Moulton; I told him, when he came, that I wanted to know if he could tell me anything with reference to the little boy Ralph, and he said that the date fixed by Mrs. Tilton was the correct one; I told him Elizabeth had told me that the date at which their criminal intimacy had begun was the 10th of October, 1868; some expressions of grief and misery fell from him, and that was the end of the interview; this interview lasted ten or fifteen minutes.

WOODHULL'S CARD.

I recollect the time of the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's card; had an interview at Moulton's house with Beecher at the time of that publication; I told him she came to me at the Golden Age office and put a card in my hand; one portion stated that a public teacher in one city was living with the wife of another public teacher in the same city; she said she referred to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and my wife; her other story was that I discovered her intimacy and had used personal violence to her; had taken the wedding ring off her finger and ground it in the earth with my heel; it was on account of the publication of her pamphlet

"TIT FOR TAT"

that I relinquished Mrs. Woodhull, and I say here that Henry Ward Beecher is responsible for my intimacy with her.

TILTON'S CHURCH RELATIONS.

One time, Beecher came into Moulton's study when I was present. He said it was reported among the church members that I was a spiritualist and had forsaken the church; he said he understood my situation, and how I was placed, but he asked me to write a formal letter to the church, asking for dismissal; but I said no, that he knew the reasons of my being identified with Mrs. Woodhull; I said if it was dangerous to have my name on the church roll, strike it out, or get a new one printed.

BEECHER'S SILVER WEDDING.

I remember Beecher's dining at Moulton's house in October, 1872; he said to me that he was either going to have or had had the anniversary of his silver wedding; he spoke to me of his popularity and the strength of his friends; I told him that this was a good time to resign, and as he was writing the "Life of Christ," he could go to the Holy Land to study the subject more thoroughly; I was in New Hampshire when

THE WOODHULL PUBLICATION

of the scandal was made; in an interview with Moulton and Beecher, I told the latter he might deny it and I would not contradict his denial; I said that if I published a card, the public would say that Tilton's wife had been attacked, and he merely published a card vindicating his conduct with the Woodhulls. I told him I was angry; that he put on me the responsibility of meeting the Woodhull story, and that all the odium was left upon my shoulders.

The Court here took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess, the examination of Tilton was continued. He testified that after the publication of the Woodhull story, there was an interview at Moulton's house at which those present were Moulton, Franklin B. Woodruff, and Tracy; it was on the first Sunday evening after he returned from New Hampshire; he was sent for to go to Moulton's house where he saw first Moulton.

Mr. Evarts objected to the testimony concerning the interview, inasmuch as Beecher was not present.

The Court told him to take an exception.

The witness said that on going into the study, he saw Tracy and Woodruff; he told Tracy that the interview was against his protest and that Tracy had been taken into consultation without his knowledge or consent; he then said that before going any further, he wished Tracy to give him a pledge that if he (the witness) and Beecher ever came into collision, Tracy would not act in any way as Beecher's counsel; Tracy replied that he gave that pledge both as a lawyer and as a gentleman; the witness said, very well; Tracy was then handed

BEECHER'S LETTER OF CONTRITION,

which he read four or five times; Tracy then exclaimed, "Great God," and said that the man who could express such heartbreak had already been punished enough; he said that this was a case in which lying would be right; he said to the witness that publicity would not only ruin his wife and Beecher, but would ruin the witness, as the world would never forgive him for condoning his wife's crime; the witness replied that he well knew that publicity would ruin all the parties, but that his great anxiety was for his wife.

At a subsequent interview in Moulton's study, Beecher showed some letters and said that his sister, Mrs. Hooker, had threatened to invade his pulpit and read from his desk a confession of his connection with Mrs. Tilton; the witness and Moulton read letters which were from Mrs. Hooker; Beecher asked what could be done, and witness said that he would see Mrs. Hooker and stop the mischief; he did see her at the residence of a female friend of hers in New York; as a matter of delicacy he did not think it necessary to mention her name.

Witness said that about a fortnight after this, Beecher, at an interview in Moulton's study said that he could no longer believe in the

POLICY OF SILENCE

in regard to the Woodhull scandal; he said that the public would believe that where there was so much smoke there was some fire; and suggested that, to satisfy the public, some journals, such as the New York Tribune, should be induced to publish a semi-editorial article, not signed by any name, to the effect that the Woodhull story grew out of stories repeated by Bowen, which Bowen had since denied; Tilton said that he objected to this as

A FATAL POLICY,

for the reason that Bowen had signed the tripartite agreement only at the solicitation of Claflin, and had repeatedly said since, that a coach and four could be driven through that agreement; he said to Beecher that if he drove Bowen to the wall, the latter would fight, and if he had any evidence in his possession it would be a dangerous antagonist; Beecher said that he thought Bowen had no proofs in his possession.

Mr. Shearman then produced several papers, one of which the witness identified:

BEECHER'S CARD DENYING THE CHARGES.

Mr. Fullerton then read the paper as follows:

BROOKLYN, December 29, 1872.

I solemnly deny that scandalous charge made against me and Mrs. Tilton, and I deny that there has been any criminal relations between us, or any color or reason for the charge. My acquaintance with Mrs Tilton has ever been that of the greatest respect. I here desire to state addition that Mr. Tilton, during the who of this shameful scandal, has invariably spoken in the highest terms of his wife, and has shown to me the highest proofs of friendship. H. W. BEECHER.

MRS. TILTON SATISFIED WITH THE CARD.

Moulton was present at the early part of the interview; he had to leave; Beecher wrote a prefix to the card, in the shape of a note to Moulton, explaining the purport of the card; after he wrote it he asked me if I thought it would be satisfactory; I asked Carpenter, who came in, to go around to my house and bring Mrs. Tilton; he did so, and she expressed herself as satisfied with the card; nothing ever came of the card; Beecher said there was danger, in case of a disagreement, that his card would put him at a disadvantage before the public.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Brooklyn Court was opened at the usual hour when Tilton resumed his testimony:

THE BACON CHARGES.

I had a conversation with Beecher in Moulton's library in April, 1874, about the Bacon charges, in which I was called a knave and dog; this was the last interview I had with Beecher, to the best of my recollection: [letter produced:] this was written by me and sent to Beecher May 4, 1874. The letter was read and placed in evidence.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

Mr. Fullerton read the following letter:

BROOKLYN, May 4, 1874.

To Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor of Plymouth Church, Rev. B. Halliday, Associate Pastor, and Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, Clerk:

GENTLEMEN:—I address through you to the church of which you are officers the following statement which you are at liberty to communicate to the church through the Examining Committee or any other mode, private or public. The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D D, LL.D, Moderator of the recent Congregational Council, has seen fit since the adjournment of that body to proclaim, publish and reiterate with signal emphasis, and with weight of something like official authority, a grave declaration which I here quote, namely, "It was for Plymouth Church," he says, "to vindicate its pastor against a damaging imputation from one of its members. But with great alacrity, the pastor himself consenting, it threw away the opportunity of vindication." "That act," he continued, "in which Plymouth Church threw away the opportunity of vindicating its pastor, was what gave occasion for remonstrances from neighboring churches." "There are many," he says also, "not only in Brooklyn but elsewhere who felt that the church had not fairly met the question, and by evading the issue had thrown away the opportunity of vindicating the pastor." The Moderator's declaring it thus made three times over, that Plymouth Church, in dealing with my case, threw away its opportunity of vindicating the pastor. This declaration, so emphatically repeated by the chief mouthpiece of the council, and put forth by him apparently as an exposition of the council's views, compels me, as a third party to the controversy, to choose between two alternatives. One of these is to remain contendedly in the dishonorable position of a man who denies his former pastor an opportunity for the vindication of that pastor's character—an offence the more heinous because an unsullied character and reputation are requisites to his sacred office. The other alternative is for me to restore to his church their lost opportunity for his vindication by presenting myself voluntarily for the same trial to which the church would have power to summon me if I were a member—a suggestion which (judging from my past experience) will subject me afresh to unjust imputation of reviving a scandal for the suppression of which I have made more sacrifices than all other persons. Between these two alternatives, which are all that the moderator leaves to me, and which are both equally repugnant to my feelings, duty requires me to choose the second. I therefore give you notice, that if the pastor, or the Examining Committee, or the Church, as a body desire to repossess the opportunity which the moderator laments that you have thrown away, I hereby restore to you this lost opportunity as freely as if you had never parted with it. I authorize you, if such be your pleasure, to cite me at any time within the next thirty days, to appear at the bar of Plymouth Church for trial on the charge heretofore made against me, namely, that of circulating and promoting scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church. My only stipulation concerning the trial, is that it shall not be held with closed doors, nor in the absence of the pastor. I regret keenly that the moderator has imposed on me the necessity for making this communication, for nothing but necessity would. The practical good which I seek to achieve by this proposition is that whether accepted or declined, it will in either case effectually put an end forever to the Moderator's grave charge that Plymouth Church has been deprived, through me, of an opportunity to vindicate its pastor, or that its pastor has been, by any act of mine, deprived of an opportunity to vindicate himself.

Truly yours,
THEODORE TILTON.

THAT PROPOSED EUROPEAN TRIP

It related to his refusal to accept a sum of money from Beecher to proceed with his family to Europe and remain for a number of years

Bessie Turner was the girl who came to our house under the name of Lizzie McDermott, about fifteen years ago; she came to my house through the means of an old Sunday School teacher either of mine or Mrs. Tilton; I do not know whether she resided continually in the house until my return from the west in 1867; Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton made arrangements for sending her to school some time in January, 1871; Mr. Beecher, from the first to the last, never denied his criminal intercourse with Mrs Tilton; whenever he spoke of it he always said she was not the person to blame. Bessie Turner's age, I think, was about fifteen or sixteen when she left us in '71; no improper conduct was ever exhibited by me towards her.

MRS. TILTON'S ACTION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Gen. Tracy told me I had nothing to fear from Mrs. Tilton's testimony before the Church Committee; that when she appeared before that committee she denied everything, or that there was any foundation for it, and Gen. Tracy, while making this narration, wept and told me that if I co-operated in this, it would be a success; he told me I might make a report which would not injure Beecher in his standing in the pulpit; in accordance with this I prepared two reports—a short one and a long one; I presented both to Moulton and said I would be pleased with either; Mrs. Tilton was best pleased with the long one.

Mr. Fullerton said he would like to put in evidence at a later period with regard to some correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton in 1870, and if this was agreed to, his direct examination of the witness was not concluded. If the Court allowed them an hour and a half time, they would be able to produce the letters, and have them examined and identified one by one. To this the Court agreed and a recess was taken.

NUMEROUS LETTERS OF MRS. T. PRODUCED.

After recess, Tilton resumed his place on the stand and continued: I went away some time in October or November on my lecturing tours, and generally returned in February and March. During those absences, I corresponded with my wife every day almost; and she wrote to me as frequently. [Handed letters.] These are some of the letters written to me by my wife during my absence in 1867.

Mr. Fullerton offered the letters in evidence, and read them.

THE LETTERS SHOW STRONG AFFECTION FOR HER HUSBAND.

One of them began "My precious husband," and referred to the manner in which he reproved her, and the sweet way in which he spoke of her, asking him not to expose himself by long rides on the railroad cars, as she could not bear to have him risk his precious life. The letter was signed Elizabeth.

Another letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr Tilton dated the 9th of January 1861, was also read, full of the most endearing terms towards him. Another referred to a letter from him about a lecture he was delivering, and telling him how much she and the children thought of it. The children and she were happy she said in their house. She admonished him to pray that God would protect their love. Another letter was dated February 13th, 1867, referring to the happiness felt when their lives were united again, counselling him to break free from the Independent and start a new paper of his own.

The witness identified letters written to him in 1868 by his wife. One was dated January 18,1868, stating that she learned to love him by loving Jesus. Her waking thoughts and her dreams were of him, and she hoped God would sustain him. Another letter was dated February 4th, 1868, telling him that her credit as a financier depended on the manner in which she expended the funds committed to her. A third was written on February 13, 1868, imploring blessings on him, acknowledging the receipt of his letter. A fourth, on March 6th, 1868, told him she watched the calendar to reckon the time he should return. She counted on seeing him in a fortnight, and asked him not to disappoint her. I love you, utterly, solemnly, and truly, concluded the letter. A fifth letter was dated January 26, 1869, in which she expressed grief at not being able to mail a line to him on the previous day.

THEO. TILTON RECIPROCATES HIS WIFE'S LOVE.

The witness was then shown some letters which he identified as having written to his wife during his absence. The first was dated February 9th, 1868, telling her he dreamt of her, and how much he wished to see her every day. Her purity and devotion filled his heart. He regarded the last evening he spent with her as the most memorable in his life. No more groveling in the dust, but he was a man among men owing to her prayers and influence. Her thoughts, wishes and words acted on him like magic. Her letters were the dearest he ever had, and were royal in their love.

The second was dated February 26, 1868. Her letters had put him in a heat; a bundle of them came together. How he would like to be at home to-day or have her here. The third letter was written January 27, 1870, and referred to his lecture in the Academy of Music in Pittsburgh before a crowded house. His last week's earnings were sent to Moulton to pay for the share of the Union he had purchased. A fourth letter from Springfield, Ohio, January 16, 1870. He told her what he she had said in her letter about financiering. Had determined him to make her his banker. A fifth letter was written from Des Moines, Iowa, January 30, 1870. He felt like a sailor tempest-tossed, and would not be at rest until he reached his home.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In reply to Evart's questions, Tilton said: From the time I was married until the time my wife left me there was no separation of home between us, except by my engagements, and once in December, 1870, when my wife went to her mother's for several days; just preceding this 11th of July, when my wife left me, I left the house with the intention of separating; on the night she had united with Mr. Tracy against me, I left for the purpose of separating from her; I came back on the night of her appearance before the Committee, and her announcement that the Committee was in existence.

THE SEPARATION.

Mrs. Tilton left my house on the 11th. I should think about six o'clock in the morning, possibly a little later; she woke me up and bade me good bye, and said she was going to Mrs. Ovington's; I went down there and took breakfast with the family; so far as I have heard, she has been there and at other places, but I don't know that that was her residence; I have heard of her being in Connecticut and in New Jersey; I don't understand that her residence is at Mr. Ovington's; I understand it is at my house [sensation]; I have never heard of her residing at any other place but Mr. Ovington's; when I said I was about 39 I meant what I said; I was married when I was 20; Mrs. Tilton was one or two years older.

Regarding her opinions concerning feminine chastity, I think she loves everything good and hates everything bad. I believe to-day she is a good woman; I have never blamed her, but her betrayer; I have said she was a great champion of purity of her sex, all that is included in diguity and purity.

TILTON'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

I have not suffered any change of sympathetic and religious opinion between me and my wife; I should rather say I have "rejoiced" in the change; my early ideas of religion were of the strongest Calvinistic stamp; during my later years my views have undergone considerable modification under Mr. Beecher's preaching; I don't accept the theory of Christ's deity—of Christ as Jehovah of the world, I abandoned Calvinistic doctrines when I became a member of Plymouth Church; this change in my opinion broke the concurrence of views between my wife and me in regard to religious views; this change produced in my wife's mind, in one sense, a great deal of unhappiness, she wanted me to believe as she did; wanted my views to harmonize with hers; I think she grew at last to abandon the notion of a hell; her regret was that my professional career had not been that of a clergyman; there came a period in 1870 when my views of clergymen changed; during the anti-slavery agitation the great opponent to our work in freeing the slave was the church; I thought in the early stages of the anti-slavery movement, that the clergy, like Erasmus of old, were cowardly; I think when any great reform starts, the last to help it are the old conservative organizations called churches; these views were taught in Plymouth Church; I believed it and my wife believed it; we both were there taught to despise the slaveholding Christianity of that day; when I made a speech in Plymouth Church at that time, Beecher came to me afterward and said: "Theodore, I'm proud of you;" there was no serious political difference between me and Beecher until about 1860, when he preached a sermon declaring military emancipation to be impossible. The Court here adjourned.

POLITICAL.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator this morning, resulted in the choice of Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, by the following vote: Carpenter, 59; Cameron, 68; Hazleton 3; J. G. Clark, 1.

The result was brought about by a coalition of the Democrats with the bolting Republicans. The latter offered the Democrats four names from which they might choose a candidate: Judge Cole, Ex-Governor Lewis, Gen. Guppey and Angus Cameron. The Democratic caucus last night nominated Cameron conditionally, upon his acceptance of the platform that includes hard money, tariff for revenue only, and the supremacy of civil authority in time of peace. Mr. Cameron, the Senator elect, was born in Caledonia, Livingston county, New York, in 1816. He came to Wisconsin in 1857, has served six years in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1867. He is a lawyer and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills passed first reading:

An act to provide for the payment of costs of cases in which venue has been changed by special acts of Assembly without making provision therefor.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

A supplementary act to prohibit foreign corporation doing business in Pennsylvania without having known places of business, and authorized agents, approved April 22, A. D. 1874.

An act to punish persons carrying concealed weapons.

An act to further provide for the due training of teachers of the Common Schools of the State was read, and a second time ordered transcribed for third reading.

A supplementary act to amend and consolidate several acts relating to game and fish, was further amended and passed second reading.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution, referring to a special committee the act relative to magistrates of the Courts in Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were presented:

A petition of citizens of Westmoreland, urging for the repeal of the act taxing Bituminous coal was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RETRENCHING.

Mr. HAYS (Allegheny) presented an act fixing the number, duties and compensation of officers and employees of the Senate and House. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

An act enlarging the jurisdiction and justices of the peace of Butler county. Referred to the Committee on Local Judiciary.

An act authorizing the settlement of certain claims for advertising the new Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A supplementary act to provide for the destruction and prevent the spread of Canada thistles, approved in March, 1862.

An act requiring five days notice before bringing suit. Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

An act to determine the residence of land owners through whose residence the dividing line of boroughs and townships passes. Referred to the Local Judiciary Committee.

An act amending the 15th section of the act of January 30th, 1874, regulating elections. Referred to the Election Committee.

Mr. FAUNCE, an act extending the right of appeal cases, suit for fees or services of any public officer. Referred to the General Judiciary Committee.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

An act requiring unexpended balances in the State Treasury to be applied monthly to the payment of the State debt. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

MORE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. MITCHELL, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

DIVORCES.

A supplementary act concerning divorces, approved the 13th of March, 1815 Referred to the Committee on General Judiciary.

An act authorizing an additional Judge of the several Courts in the Nineteenth Judicial District. Referred to the Local Judiciary Committee.

The Clerk of the Senate announced that the Senate had jointly concurred in the following bills:

An act to declare the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America to be the legal successors of the trustees of the Presbyterian House.

An act authorizing the transferring of property.

A supplementary act relating to married women owning loans of the Commonwealth.

An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth.

An act defining the offense of kidnapping and affixing additional penalties thereto.

An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts of Philadelphia.

A RADICAL SEAT'S CONTESTED.

On motion of Mr. Faunce, of Philadelphia, the House non-concurred, and referred to a Special Joint Conference Committee of six, the point of order of taking up the petition of the citizens of Lancaster contesting Rosenmiller's (Republican) seat, on account of his serving as a "District Attorney," and been ineligible. After an angry party discussion, the chair was sustained.

AN UNRULY MEMBER.

Mr. WOLFE (Union) continued his remarks which were out of order. Upon refusing to take his seat when requested to do so, the Sergeant-at-arms was ordered to seat him, and for a time a riot was threatened upon the floor of the House. He refused to submit to arrest, and amid the general turmoil the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG Feb. 2, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. RUTAN—An act to enable foreign executors, administrators and other persons entitled of domicil to receive or collect the personal estate of the decedent, transfer loans of State, municipal and other corporations.

STANDARD WEIGHTS.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny)—An act to fix standard weight for bark used for tanning purposes.

TIMBER MEASUREMENT.

By Mr. M'NEILL—An act to provide for the measurement and inspection of timber and the appointment of inspectors thereof.

By Mr. WALLACE—An act to authorize a change of venue in criminal cases

Also—To validate certain conveyances made by married women.

Also—An act relating to changes of venue in civil causes

ERIE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

The joint resolution requesting Senators and members of Congress to secure an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Erie was adopted.

A joint resolution providing for the printing of 2,000 copies of the report of the Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College was passed.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act to provide for the election and appointment of Trustees of State Normal Schools, and to further regulate their management.

ACT RELATIVE TO TURNPIKE COMPANIES

An act to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plank road companies, within this Commonwealth over and upon such portions of their road as may be within the limits of any incorporated city.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Communications were received from the Governor making the following nominations: Rev. O. H. Miller, Allegheny county, to be State Librarian for a term of three years; William O. McGowan, of Allegheny City, and George M. Geho, of Fayette City, to be Notaries Public for the term of three years.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A communication was received from the Governor transmitting a copy of a letter from A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the United States Centennial Commission. The communication was referred to the Centennial Commission.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The combat was renewed, after the reading of the Journal.

MONDAY'S FIGHT RENEWED.

Mr. MITCHELL suggested the correction of that part of it which had reference to the proceedings following the motion of Mr. Talley to refer the petition of citizens of Lancaster complaining of the undue election of Mr. Rosenmiller. He maintained that the Journal did not represent the facts in the case, and proceeded to give his recollections of the circumstances.

MR. WOLFE EXPLAINS.

Mr. WOLFE, by permission of the House was permitted to make an explanation of the facts, which were substantially the same as those reported in last evening's proceedings, in refusing to be seated when requested to do so by the Speaker.

Mr. LUSK, who occupied the Speaker's chair during that part of the proceedings in dispute, stated the circumstances as he remembered them.

Mr. TALLEY'S recollection agreed with that of Mr. Lusk.

EFFORT MADE TO ALTER THE JOURNAL OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At this juncture, a motion was made and agreed to that the proceedings in reference to the matter, as recorded by one of the official reporters of the House, Joseph I. Gilbert, be read, whereupon the same was read from manuscripts by Samuel B. Collins, Chief Reporter.

Mr. MITCHELL moved to amend the Journal so as to conform with the facts as recorded by the official reporters.

Mr. TALLEY hoped that the motion would not prevail. He would not consent to any change of the Journal that would misstate the facts.

The motion of Mr. Mitchell was not agreed to—yeas, 85; nays, 96. The Journal as read by the clerks was then adopted.

MR. WOLF AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE

The Sergeant-at-arms appeared and announced that having been directed by the Speaker last evening to take in custody the Hon. Chas. L. Wolfe, Representative from Union county, he now produced him at the bar of the House.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Wolfe if he desired to make a statement.

WOLFE'S DEFENSE.

Mr. WOLFE replied that he was perfectly willing to go before his constituency and people of the entire Commonwealth with the record as reported by the clerk reporters of the House. He offered all that upon that record he was fully justified in doing what he did. If true that he had the floor assigned him by an acting speaker, he had the right to speak once, and the regular speaker had no right to rule him off the floor. He held the floor under the constitution and laws, and to decide otherwise was a subversion of the rights of the minority. The speaker by such ruling had the power to completely muzzle the lips of the minority. He agreed with the members of the opposite side that if the state of facts were as they are recorded on the Journal of the House as read by the clerks his action was wrong. But, as the facts were not as there set forth, and believing that he acted in perfect harmony with the rights accorded him by the constitution and laws, he did not feel that it was necessary for him to purge himself of contempt, and he thought the people of the Commonwealth would bear him out in that opinion.

Mr. LUSK thought the Speaker of the House had full authority for his ruling in the case.

Mr. HUHN submitted the following:

RESOLUTION TO DISCHARGE HIM.

Resolved, That in view of the explanation made by the gentleman from Union, showing that a misunderstanding arose as to what really was the decision of the Speaker on the point of order, that it is inexpedient to take any further action in his case, and that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. LUSK offered the following as a substitute:

A RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

Whereas, Charles L. Wolfe, a member of this body, by refusing to yield to the authority of the Speaker, placed himself in open contempt of this House, therefore,

Resolved, That he be censured for conduct unbecoming a member.

Mr. MITCHELL hoped that the explanation made by the gentleman from Union, Mr. Wolfe, would have been sufficient to satisfy the House—that gentleman has declared that he had acted conscientiously in what he conceived to be his duty, and hoped that the House would hesitate before passing a vote of censure.

Mr. MITCHELL proceeded at some length in explanation of parliamentary law and the protection they afforded the minority in their proper observance.

The SPEAKER interrupted the gentleman by stating that he was not speaking on the question.

Mr. MITCHELL said in reply that he did not intend to be dictated to by the Speaker, or permit himself to be taken from the hall of the House by any of his rulings. He should insist upon his rights and the rights of the minority, and would not be set down or browbeaten by the majority. He represented 40,000 people of the State who had a right to be heard here, and so long as he violated no parliamentary law he intended they should be heard.

Mr. REIGHARD supported the substitute. He thought it was due to the dignity of the Speaker and the House that it should pass.

Pending his remarks, a motion was made to make the whole subject the special order for twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. MITCHELL said it would require a two-third vote to establish a special order.

The motion was withdrawn and the hour of one o'clock having arrived the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 3, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Petitions were presented as follows:

THE PIPE LINE.

A petition from 15,000 citizens of Pittsburgh, 5,000 citizens of Western Pennsylvania, and a large number of citizens of Armstrong, Venango and Lancaster counties asking for the passage of the free pipe line bill.

BITUMINOUS COAL.

A petition from the citizens of Allegheny, Armstrong, Philadelphia, Columbia, Washington, Mercer, Butler, Lawrence and Lycoming counties, asking for the repeal of the act taxing bituminous coal.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

A petition from citizens of Lawrence county asking for the repeal of the supplement to an act relating to County Treasurers, passed April 15, 1834, approved April 18, 1874.

The following bills were passed finally:

A supplementary act to amend and consolidate several acts relating to game and game fish.

A supplementary act authorizing the formation and regulation of railroad companies.

NOTARIES PUBLIC APPOINTED.

Messrs. Joseph N. McClure, of Sharon, and J. B. Epping, of Pittsburgh, were appointed by the Governor Notaries Public for a term of three years.

Messrs. George Bailey, Daniel Eppley and Henry T. Darlington, for a term of three years, and Robert A. Lamberton for the unexpired term of George Bergner, to be Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Philadelphia Magistrate bill was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Huhn, and its substitute offered by Mr. Lusk in reference to the case of Mr. Wolfe, upon which it adjourned yesterday.

THE CASE OF MR. WOLFE UNDER DISCUSSION.

Mr. REIGHARD having the floor at adjournment was proceeding to address the House, when Mr. Mitchell rose to a point of order that the matter could only be proceeded with when the House had reached the order of unfinished business.

The SPEAKER decided the point not well taken.

Mr. MITCHELL appealed from the decession of the chair and the Speaker called Irvin to the chair.

Mr. MITCHELL said he had not made this appeal to delay the business of the House, but to determine definitely what are the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER stated that the gentleman from Tioga (Mitchell) had in his appeal not correctly stated his decision which was that, as a matter of contempt was upon the house, the house was not in order and could not be in order until the body was purged of contempt.

Mr. MITCHELL said that in effect the action on this subject now would be the suspension of the regular order of business which was the consideration of bills on first reading.

The question being on the appeal, the Speaker's decision was sustained—yeas, 97; nays, 89.

A SIGNIFICANT CONTRAST.

Mr. REIGHARD then took the floor and proceeded to give his views on the resolution and its substitute. He contrasted the conduct of the Democratic representative last winter, who voluntarily left the House when commanded by the Speaker to preserve order with the conduct of Mr. Wolfe under similar circumstances. He thought the object of the opposition was to delay the business of the House by dilatory motions. Points of order, etc. were then made but he warned them that if they insisted in pursuing that course there was an effectual method to restrain them which would be applied. He thought it the duty of the House to support the Speaker and concluded his remarks by calling the previous question.

The call was sustained by members (Democrats) rising in its support.

On the question shall the main question be now put, the yeas and nays were demanded and resulted as follows—yeas, 96; nays, 89.

The question recurring on the substitute of Mr. Lusk, Mr. Wolfe said it was a maxim of law, that, when a person was placed on trial, he had a right to be heard either by himself or counsel, but he regretted to say that by the action of the previous question he was cut off from making any defense.

THE RESOLUTION OF CENSURE ADOPTED

The calling of the yeas and nays was then proceeded with and the substitute of Mr. Lusk was agreed to as follows:—yeas, 96; nays, 86

The resolution as amended by Mr. Lusk was then adopted—Yeas, 95; nays, 83.

A SWEEPING CENSURE RESOLUTION.

Mr. MORGAN of Lawrence, submitted the following which was read once:

Whereas, The Republican members of the House have repeatedly endorsed the action of the gentleman from Union (Wolfe) in regard to the case of contempt just passed upon by the House, therefore

Resolved, That the Republican members of the House are deserving of the same censure and are fully as guilty as the gentleman from Union. Not agreed to.

Adjourned.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1875.

THE SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the consideration of Mr. Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana, was resumed and Mr. West spoke at length in defense of the President and the Kellogg government.

He was followed by Mr. Morrill (Vt.,) who defended the President and charged that the Democratic party was responsible for the outrages in the South.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. HALE (Me.) introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule: Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motions of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn, and one motion to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous question on engrossment, and the third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand; provided that the rule shall not apply to the House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; and, provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate money, credit or other property of the United States except regular appropriation bills.

Mr. RANDALL made a point of order, which, after discussion, was overruled, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

THE RADICALS HAVE EVERYTHING THEIR OWN WAY.

Mr. CESSNA also offered resolutions to change the rules, providing in addition to the rule substantially the same as the one offered by Mr. Hale, that the Judiciary Committe emay report bills of a public character on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and that the House may by a majority vote dispense with the further reading of the journal after its reading shall have occupied thirty minutes.

A point of order was also made upon it by Mr. Randall, discussed and over-ruled, and an appeal from the decision of the chair was taken by Messrs. Randall and Beck.

The appeal was presented in a written form as follows: The undersigned take an appeal from the decision of the Chair made this day, which permits the reading of House resolutions intended for reference to the Committee on Rules to the exclusion of business first provided for to be proceeded with in rule 130.

[Signed] SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
JAMES R. BECK

Mr. KASSON moved to lay Randall's appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 175; nays, 84. A strict party vote.

Mr. CESSNA'S resolution was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the Committee on Rules to report at the present time for consideration, amendment and action any new rules or changes of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto, the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that discussion on rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

The roll was then called and the vote announced as follows: Yeas, 170; nays, 86; less than two-thirds in the affirmative. So the matter was rejected. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr Sener, a Republican, voted no. His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Mr. GARFIELD then moved to take a recess till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that inasmuch as the majority could do what it liked, the recess be till twelve o'clock to-morrow, and that all to-morrow's session be considered as that of Monday, so that the majority might do all the mischief it chose.

Garfield's motion was adopted—yeas 167, nays 85, and the House took a recess till ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when Monday's session will be resumed.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CAMERON presented the credentials of Wm. A. Wallace, United States Senator elect from Pennsylvania, for six years from March 4th, 1875. Read and placed on file.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of the New York Indians to lease the lands within Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations and to confirm existing leases. After considerable debate, the bill was passed—Yeas, 28; nays, 19.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed its session at ten o'clock.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.,) moved to suspend the rules so as to give the Committee on Rules leave to report forthwith changes or amendments to the rules, and providing that during the consideration of such a report no dilatory motion whatever shall be entertained by the Speaker.

Mr. SPEER—This same proposition has already been voted down.

Mr. RANDALL—I should like to know how much time that side of the House is to have, so that we on this side may know when we are to get in.

The SPEAKER—In proportion to the numbers. The side of the House to which the gentleman belongs has used up twice as much time as the other side.

Mr. RANDALL—Yes, it takes twice the time to defend this side against encroachment.

Mr. BUTLER—You had all last week, and we sat up two nights to accommodate you. [Laughter.]

Mr. BECK—Is it right to move that nobody but the gentleman from Massachusetts shall be recognized by the Chair?

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that that remark is not by any proceedings in the House called for on the side to which the gentleman belongs. The Chair desires to repel the idea very publicly before the country that the minority in the House does not have the amplest protection in its rights, and does not in proportion to numbers occupy twice the time that the majority does.

Mr. RANDALL moved an adjournment. Rejected on a vote by yeas and nays.

BUTLER'S MOTION REJECTED.

The House then proceeded to vote on Butler's motion and it was rejected—Yeas, 177; nays, 99—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Great excitement prevailed during the taking of the vote, and its progress was anxiously noted. The only Republican voting with the minority was still Mr. Sener, and his vote again defeated the motion.

GARFIELD MOVES TO SUSPEND THE RULES.

Mr. GARFIELD then moved to suspend the rules and adopt as a new rule the following:

Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix the day to which the House adjourn, but the previous question on engrossment and the third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand, provided that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions, and provided further that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate money, credit or other property of the United States except the regular annual appropriation bills.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hale, (Maine) Garfield modified the rule by changing three-fourths to two-thirds.

A vote was taken on Garfield's motion and it was rejected—yeas, 153; nays, 110, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Republicans voting "no" were Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Cobb (N. C.), Field, Foster, Hays, Hodges, Hynes, Lafland, Pelham, Sheats, Smith (La.), and Todd—13.

ANOTHER MODIFIED MOTION.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and allow the Committee on Rules to report now any new rule or change of rule, that during its consideration the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion and that the discussion thereon shall be limited to one hour.

A vote was then taken on Kasson's motion and it was carried—yeas 181, nays 70.

Mr. GARFIELD thereupon from the Committee on Rules reported the rule which he had previously offered.

Mr. COX—I resign my position on the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER—That is not in order now. The gentleman offers his resignation merely for dramatic effect.

Mr. HALE (Maine

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY—WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION—COMING DOWN ON THE TWO PUBLIC LEECHES—THE "OLDEST" URGED TO REPENTANCE—JUDGE MELLON ON THE CITY ATTORNEY'S FLIGHTS—THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED AT THE NEW ELECTION—COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SUGGEST CANDIDATES, ETC.

(From The Daily Post, January 29.)

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. George Finley in the chair. There were ten members present.

GRATITUDE.

Mr. J. W. Riddell, of the Committee on Legality of Mayor's Election, reported that the Mayor's proclamation for a new election had now been published in the Dispatch, and as the official papers had refused to publish it, he moved that a vote of thanks be tendered that paper for publishing it.

IN FAVOR OF ANNULLING THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The motion was seconded, and Captain Ward offered an amendment that the Union recommend that Councils rescind the contract for city printing now held by the Gazette and Freedom's Friend, and give it to the Dispatch and some other paper. In support of his amendment he said the course adopted by the official papers was the greatest outrage ever perpetrated on the citizens of Pittsburgh. They had no right to refuse to publish the document. It was their business to print it and the City Attorney and Councils too, had no authority to interfere in the matter, "for these animals are paid with the taxpayers' money" for publishing official documents, and when they refused the contract was violated and should be rescinded. He did not believe in two organs belonging to the ring setting aside a call and thus preventing an elect on, by which the citizens could legally determine who should be their rulers.

NO EXAGGERATION.

Mr. Riddell said that the reports in regard to the taxpayers calling at the Gazette office, and asking the privilege of making a copy of the proclamation were true in every particular. The proprietors of the Gazette had refused this privilege, and did all they could to prevent them from procuring a copy.

NO AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD THE DOCUMENT.

Judge Mellon thought the promise of the Gazette men that they would publish it within the specified time, viz: ten days before the election, was merely urged as an excuse, and to conceal their purposes. Newspapers do not generally hold back advertisements, and there was certainly something wrong about this. Besides, the discretion as to when the document should be issued does not rest with the official papers, nor with the City Attorney either. The ordinance, he argued, gave the Mayor, and him alone, power to issue it at any time within ten days of the election, and when he delivers it to the printers it is their business to publish it immediately. An inspection of the ordinance will convince any sane man of this fact. The City Attorney, he said, who was running back and forth from City Hall to the Gazette office with his hat off

LIKE A CRAZY MAN,

had no more to say about the time of publishing it than any other attorney. The refusal to publish it was simply usurpation on the part of the official organs, and their purpose was to aid Mr. McCarthy in obtaining his seat. If they could only withhold the proclamation there was great probability of Mayor Blackmore dying, in which event some weak minded man might assume the office, and thus it could be staved off until too late.

THE "OLDEST" URGED TO REPENTANCE.

Mr. O'Keefe was sorry that this had happened, for at the organization of the Union the Gazette had published their proceedings, and he was sorry that she had adopted such a suicidal course. He hoped, however, she would repent of her folly and wickedness, before she eventually killed herself

The proceedings of the meeting were then suspended until Mr. Riddell put his motion in writing. The written resolution tendering the thanks of the committee to the Dispatch, but having no recommendation to Councils in regard to the city printing contract was then adopted.

A SWEEPING ASSERTION.

Some informal discussion was then had in which the vain tricks and dark ways of the official papers and members of the Ring generally were heartily condemned, and Mr. O'Keefe followed with the sweeping assertion that all the papers in the city "had received hush money and could all be bought, every one of them."

CONCERNING A NEW ELECTION.

Mr. Riddell then moved that a committee of five be appointed to propose a taxpayer's ticket to be placed in the field.

Judge Mellon was not in favor of placing anybody in the field, who was closely identified with the taxpayers and had been active in their cause. Neither was he in favor of the Union conducting the campaign, but considered it most expedient to hold over until the Democrats or others should nominate a candidate and then support the best man.

Mr. Kelley thought a citizen's ticket should be brought out and hoped the Union would recommend that the citizens organize ward committees to nominate officers.

"CAN'T BACK OUT."

Mr. Riddell said he made the motion on the spur of the moment. He was not in favor of the Union placing one of their number in the field, but thought it would be pusillanimous for them to now back out, just on the eve of the battle. Their labor would be considered as vain and as beating against a whirlwind. If now the taxpayers retired and one member supported a Republican and another a Democrat why their work was all to no purpose. His motion was that the committee should select from the candidates of other parties and then the taxpayers should rally to the support of those thus selected.

Mr. O'Keefe moved to amend by making the committee to consist of ten members instead of five.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The matter was further discussed at great length; each member urging a different course. The motion was finally carried, however, with the understanding that the committee have power merely to suggest candidates, and not to nominate

On motion, Judge Mellon was elected chairman, and the following gentlemen were then appointed: Wm. Frew, Isaac Jones, Alex. King, A. P. Norton, John Dunlap, O'Keefe, Powers, Riddell, Ward.

On motion, adjourned.

LASHEL VS. STUCKRATH.

THE LATTER ORDERED BY JUDGE STERRETT TO STEP DOWN AND OUT OF THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

[From The Daily Post, January 30.]

Judge Sterret yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Jacob Lashel vs. Jacob Stuckrath, a writ of quo warranto having been sued out by the former to inquire of the latter by what authority he held the office of County Commissioner.

The writ set forth:—

First—That Stuckrath's time expired on the first of the present month.

Second—That the relator had been duly elected to succeed Stuckrath in last November and that he had qualified, etc., according to law.

Third—That notwithstanding the above showing, Stuckrath had refused to vacate and was since that time a usurper.

The defendant moved to quash the writ on the following grounds to wit:

First—That the suggestion is insufficient in law, and does not contain any matter whereon the Court can ground any order or judgment, or give the relator relief.

Second—That the relator is not a proper or competent party to prosecute the writ of quo warranto, in this case.

Third—That the suggestion is insufficient in form and substance.

Fourth—That the pretended election of the relator; as a Commissioner of said county, was and is illegal, null and void

Fifth—That by the Constitution and law of the Commonwealth, the respondent was and is entitled to hold and enjoy the office of Commissioner, with all the rights powers, &c., thereunto appertaining, until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1876.

The Judge notices the two positions assumed by the defense, viz; That the election last fall was illegal, and that the relator had no standing in Court, and could not sue out the writ without the intervention of the Attorney General. These provisions, the Judge stated covered the whole case. His Honor then reviewed the act of 1834, regulating the election of County Commissioners, providing for the election of one Commissioner at each annual election, to serve for three years. He held that the act continued in full force except so far as its provisions had been abrogated by the new Constitution When this new system goes into operation At the general election in November, 1875, it will necessarily supercede the provision of the act of 1834, requiring the election of one Commissioner annually. Then, instead of one, three Commissioners will be elected, and each voter will be entitled to vote for not more than two of them. But until the new system does take effect, the act of 1834 may well stand, except as to such provisions of it as are changed by the new Constitution. In order to prepare the way for the introduction of the new system, the twenty-eighth section of the schedule provides that "the terms of office of County Commissioners chosen, prior to the year 1875, which not have expired before the first Monday of January, 1876, shall expire on that day. This will apply to the Commissioners elected in the years 1873 and 1874

His Honor held that defendant, under the terms of the new Constitution, was entitled to hold office until the term for which he had been elected expired, though the election of the new incumbent might conflict. But why should he claim to hold the office for more than a year longer than the term for which he was elected?

The Judge stated that he had examined all the provisions of the new Constitution and found that the election of the relator had been in perfect harmony with them. It is true, says the Judge, that he cannot serve longer than until the first Monday of January, 1876, because the new Constitution provides that the terms of all Commissioners elected prior to the year 1875, shall expire on that day.

This construction, said His Honor, appears to be in harmony with all the provisions of the new Constitution, and at the same time gives force and effect to the act of 1824, until the new system goes into operation. We conclude, therefore, that the election of the relator in November last was authorized by law and valid, and that on the fourth day of January instant, he had the right to assume the duties of the office of the Commissioner as the regularly elected and qualified successor of the defendant.

INTERVENTION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL NOT NEEDED.

Assuming this to be so, the next question is, whether it was competent for him alone, without the intervention of the Attorney General, to present the suggestion upon which the writ issued? We are of opinion that it was. The second section of the act of 14th June, 1836, (Purdon 1,206,) giving the Courts of Common Pleas concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in certain classes of cases therein specified, provides that writs of quo warranto may be issued by said Courts, "in case any person shall usurp, intrude into or unlawfully hold or exercise any county or township office;" &c., &c., and then concludes with these words, viz: "And in any such case, the writ aforesaid may be issued upon the suggestion of the Attorney General or any person or persons desiring to prosecute the same."

The cases of the Commonwealth vs. Burrell, 7th Barr 34, and the Commonwealth ex rel. McLaughlin vs. Cluley, 6th P. F. Smith 270, were cited to sustain the position, and summed up by deciding that the relator, Jacob Lashel, was duly elected to the office of Commissioner of the county of Allegheny, and on the 4th day of January, instant, was duly qualified and rightfully entitled to exercise the franchises, rights and privileges of said office as the successor of the defendant, Jacob Stuckrath, that on and since the last mentioned day, the said defendant has usurped, intruded into and unlawfully held and exercised said office; and it is now considered and adjudged that the said defendant, Jacob Struckrath, be ousted and altogether excluded from said office of Commissioner, and that he pay the costs of this proceeding.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT

NOT MUCH LIGHT SHED ON THE BUENA VISTA ROMAN MINER TROUBLES.

The Grand Jury having finished their labors made their presentment to the Court of Quarter Sessions Friday, and were discharged. They passed on 452 indictments, most of them, they say, springing directly or indirectly from the liquor traffic. They express the hope that the laws governing the same will either be enforced, or the laws repealed. The Jury say they found the Allegheny Poor House, the Penitentiary and Dixmont Hospital in good condition. They suggest that hereafter juries should not visit this latter institution in a body, as they think it prejudicial to the proper care of the inmates. The County Home they do not eulogise very highly. They say it is lacking in proper hospital accommodations and good water. The jail they find in good condition, and compliment Warden Smith on his management.

WHAT THEY FOUND OUT ABOUT THE BUENA VISTA RIOT.

Speaking of the Buena Vista miner's riot the jury say: "With regard to the Buena Vista disturbances about which the instructions of the Court were so imperative, we find that the disturbances began on the 26th of October, 1874, (the day the Italian miners arrived there) and ended November 30th, 1874, (the day the Italians left) the firing being almost entirely at night. There were one hundred and two or one hundred and five of the Italians mostly armed. There had been threats made and intimations used before they were taken there, and after their arrival reports were circulated to create alarm and terror among the citizens, and the citizens, in order to have peace, most heartily wished the Italians away from there, and looked upon them as dangerous men. There were three Italians killed and seven wounded. The weight of the evidence would prove that the Italians as a class were quiet and peaceable if unmolested. We find that prompt and energetic measures were not used to quell the disturbance and arrest the aggressors; that both citizens and Italians were indignant at the inaction of Sheriff Barr and officers Stubbs and Fife, of Allegheny, and Cline, of Westmoreland county.

Governor Hartranft offered to furnish assistance if needed. J. H. Johnson furnished arms and ammunition to Mr. Armstrong, who distributed them among the Italians. A list of the Italians is enclosed Ross or Rush Shoner was identified as one of the parties who fired upon them, or at least was with the party who held the parley with them on the last day of the fight and was armed. Wm. Hughes was armed with a revolver, and tried to intimidate the Italians. The firing was almost always commenced on the Alleghany side of the Youghiogheny river, on one or two occasions by the Italians. Among the citizens we find a most lamentable forgetfulness of names and failure to identify persons, or else a remarkable indifference towards those who were among and around them."

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the case of Sanford Hillory, a school teacher of Elizabeth township, charged with assault and battery on a pupil named Charles Lynch, the jury found a verdict of guilty, but recommended the defendant to the extreme mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to pay a fine of six and a quarter cents and costs.

The case of John Mulligan, indicted for perjury, Joseph Koenig prosecutor, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the second case of Reiter & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., the jury were out.

Enterprise Savings Bank vs. the Nation Trust Company. An action to recover a balance of $2,000 alleged to be due on a certified check. On trial.

Samuel Cowley applied for a divorce from Mary A. Cowley, on the ground of desertion. A subpœna was awarded.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

McCabe's executor vs. Hickey. Verdict for defendant.

The case of Stockdale, for use, vs. Keys Bros., is on trial.

The jury were still out in the case of Hatch and wife vs. Graver.

John Daub vs. John H. McMasters, an action on a lease, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel Kime, Mifflin county, bankrupt. It appearing that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under the bankrupt act it is ordered that he be and he is hereby discharged from all his debts, except such as are by said act excepted.

Dawson & Baily vs. Collins, Pool & Co. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against Charles Lauchenback and Henry B. Lauchenback continued by consent to the 29th inst.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of Andrew F. Baum presented, and an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 11th prox., to consider and pass upon a proposition to be made to them by said Andrew F. Baum, the said Register to notify the creditors by printed circular and newspaper advertisement of said meeting, and the said Register to preside at said meeting and make report to the Court.

William H. Currie, bankrupt, Crawford county. The report of the auditors on the adjustment of liens against the bankrupt's estate presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Frederick M. Coombs, bankrupt, Venango county. The creditors having failed to choose an assignee, and the Register having appointed J. D. Chadwick, Esq., of Franklin, the same is approved.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. The auditors report on the application of the assignee for the adjusting of liens presented and confirmed nisi.

Wharton Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh On petition presented the said bankrupts were allowed to amend their schedules.

Wm. A. Sipe, assignee of Samuel J Rankin, bankrupt, vs. C. Reiter Bro & Co., rule granted on assignee to show cause why the judgment should not be opened.

Andrew Hartung, bankrupt, Alleghery. Petition presented and order made for a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt before Register Shaffer, to consider and pass upon a proposition for the settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them from said debtor.

S. P. Chester vs the steam tug "Veteran No. 2," J. and A. Hays & Co., lumber merchants, were allowed to intervene for supplies furnished.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Calvin Smith was found guilty of fornication.

Hans Hartmeyer was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

John Mulligan was acquitted of a charge of perjury.

John Southwell was convicted of false pretenses, and sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Amelia Jones was convicted of fortune telling.

Christina Deitz is on trial, charged with being a common scold.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Samuel M. Kier's administrators vs. David Stewart, a decree for the appointment of a receiver was ordered to be drawn in the proper form and submitted

In the case of Priscella Huntley, vs. Richard Huntley, libel in divorce, a subpœna was awarded.

In the case of the Enterprise Savings Bank vs. The Nation Trust Company, the name of Alderman Taylor, on motion of plaintiffs' counsel, was allowed to be stricken from the list of defendants, and jury found for plaintiffs for $2,177.79.

In the case of Reiter, Lavely & Co., vs. A. J. Nellis & Co., the jury found for plaintiffs for $989.16.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury is out in the case of John Daub vs. John H. McMasters

In the case of Stockdale, for use of Pittsburgh Savings Bank vs. Keys Bros., the jury found for defendants.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

T. J. Stockdale, trustee, &c., vs. Emma A. Sproat, debtor, Allegheny City. The debtor having been tried by jury, and the facts set forth in the creditor's petition having been found to be true, she was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

Nicholas Overfield, bankrupt, Bradford county. Order made for the payment of certain liens in accordance with the report of Register Overton.

Andrew Jackson, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition presented a restraining order was granted against S. S. Jackson, a mortgage creditor.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On petition presented an order was made granting leave to the National Bank of Commerce to sell certain collateral securities, deposited by bankrupts with said bank.

Whalton Bros & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The creditors, at a meeting for that purpose, having chosen Paul Jones, of this city, as assignee, the same was approved.

Robert White, debtor, Pittsburgh. Voluntary petition filed on the 26th inst., and the matter was to-day referred to Register Shafer.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Venango county. Motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors; argued by Mr. Shiras for and Messrs. Hancock and Wood against the same, and further hearing adjourned until the 1st prox.

Wm. A. Sipe, assignee, vs. C. Reiter Bro & Co. Judgment entered in this case opened by consent.

Burhalter, Master & Co. vs. James M. Kintner, debtor. Argument on rules on certain parties to show cause why the orders allowing them to intervene by Mr Jennings for and Mr. Kennedy against the same. Decision of the Court reserved.

United States vs. one barrel of gin owned by Samuel Thompson, of Brownsville. On motion of United States Attorney, the said property was condemned and ordered to be sold by the United States Marshal.

United States vs. two copper stills owned by William Bender. On motion of United States Attorney, the said property was condemned and forfeited to the United States.

Frederick F. Vogel of Pittsburgh filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Keefer & Co. bankrupts. Order made directing the U. S. Marshall to notify creditors of a meeting to be held for the purpose of inquiring whether the resolution of composition had been passed as required by the bankrupt act.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Phillip Sullivan, for assault and battery on Mary Connolly, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Michael L. Malone, having plead nolo contendere to a charge of nuisance, was fined six and a quarter cents and costs and ordered to abate the nuisance.

Calvin Smith, for fornication, on oath of Chas. McClure was fined $100 and costs.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Alice E. Swayza vs. Archibald Swayza libel in divorce; subpœna awarded.

In the case of Daub vs McMasters, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $339 50.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Newberger, Hockstadter & Co., vs. Samuel Elias, debtor, Lycoming county. The report of Register Shafer, on the petition to ascertain whether the requisite number of creditors representing the required amount of debts have joined in these proceedings presented and ordered to be filed.

United States Attorney Reed presented his information for the forfeiture of the distillery of Wm. Britton, of Brownsville, for violation of the internal revenue laws.

COUNTY MONEY MATTERS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER WARNER—A TOLERABLY HEALTHY SHOWING.

Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, on Saturday, presented his annual report of the fiscal affairs of Allegheny county for the year ending December 31, 1864, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1. Judge Sterrett ordered it filed.

Mr. Warner says:

Notwithstanding the prevailing financial derangement, I have the pleasure of reporting the condition of the county as much better than it has been for many years.

There has been a reduction in the expenditures of $2,059 50, compared with the previous year, and a reduction of the county debt, during the year, amounting to $74,773 43. A comparison of these items for the last three years will show that in 1872 the expenditures of the county, compared with those of 1871, were reduced $47,569 43—those of 1873, with those of 1872, $19,263 02, and those of 1874, with those of 1873, $2,059 50.

The reduction of the county debt during the same periods was as follows: 1872, $56,-041 55; 1873, $68,997 86; 1874, $74,773 42.

Although reduction of debt is usually and very properly considered as an indication of prosperity, yet it is really not so much so as the reduction of the deficit, or difference between the debt and the cash assets of the county. The reduction of this deficit between the liability of the county and its cash assets (real property not included) in 1874, was $194,788 68 00; in 1873, $31,441 97; in 1874, $193,888 3-100.

The foregoing may be summarized as follows:

Reduction of expenditures for preceding three years..... $ 68,891 95
Debt..... 199,812 88
Deficit..... 420,111 54

The reduction in the aggregate amount of taxation for the corresponding period has been as follows:

Amount certified from this office to County Commissioners in 1871 as necessary to be raised by taxation, was..... $557,929 15
In 1872..... 463 579 84
In 1873..... 409,717 29
In 1874..... 381,648 28

Making the reduction in the aggregate amount of taxation for the period named, of $176,280 87.

It will be noticed from the foregoing that the reduction in the tax levy has been more than two and a half times greater than the reduction in expenditures, which can be accounted for by increased revenues from other sources than taxation—viz: Fees of county officers, interest on daily balances and other items which more fully appear under the head of detailed account of receipts.

The following is an exhibit of the county budget or estimates for 1874, showing the estimated and actual receipts and the estimated and actual expenditures, with surplus on hand at end of year:

RECEIPTS.

	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1874	$117,917 84	$117,917 84
Matured debt		25,000 00
Interest	6,000 00	19,367 94
Fees of county officers	90,000 00	106,376,61
Election expenses		4 25
Printing and stationery	4,000 00	8,675 80
Court house		40 25
Jail	1,000 00	1,052 37
Court House and Jail		113 65
Court of Quarter Sessions	8,000 00	14,404 97
Court of Common Pleas and District Court	900 00	1,840 00
Alderman and Justices of the Peace	100 00	220 95
Gas inspection	5,369 92	5,141 19
The several poor districts of the county	3,000 00	1,728 70
County Guager	200 00	205 05
Taxes, 1872 and former year		394 92
Taxes, 1873	50,000 00	81,577 44
Taxes, 1874	381,648 28	370,402 22
Total estimated receipts of the county for 1874	698,135 74	
Actual receipts of the county for 1874		$756,030 96
Surplus in receipts		87,895 21

EXPENDITURES.

Matured debt	$ 25,500 00	25,000 00
Interest	130,000 00	121,667 73
Fees and salaries	135,000 00	135,905 05
Election office	2,000 00	2,757 16
Assessment of taxes	20,000 00	36,261 41
Election expenses	20,000 00	11,046 22
Constables	7,000 00	5,000 22
Coroner's office	8,000 00	5,245 82
Printing and Stationery	23,000 00	25,207 76
Court House and Jail	33,000 00	29,143 92
Court of Quarter Sessions	45,000 00	49,87[illegible] 75
Common Pleas and District Court	40,000 00	42,116 83
Supreme Court	3,000 00	878 65
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	3,000 00	1,800 96
Gas inspection	5,369 92	5,369 92
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	50,000 00	49,470 30
Sinking Fund	25,000 00	25,000 00
Bridges	25,000 00	24,094 63
Bonds	3,500 00	1,873 05
House of Refuge	15,000 00	18,339 4[illegible]
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	8,40 00	2,814 65
Western Penitentiary	16,832 07	16,832 07
Allegheny County Workhouse	9, 55 45	
Law Library	5,320 22	4,835 45
Recorder's Index Commission	15,000 00	10,26[illegible] 00
Contingent fund	50,000 00	53,257 20
	86[illegible],5 74	
Actual expenditures		$615,03[illegible] 99
Receipts		23,08[illegible] 75
Total surplus for the year		110,976 96
From which deduct difference on outstanding warrants		18 50
Balance cash in Treasurer's hands July 1, 1[illegible]		110,958 46

The Controller then refers to the triennial revision of the County valuation, by which the valuation of the county was raised from $30,000,000 to a little over $310,000,000, and asserts that, although it was attended with great irregularities and injustice, yet is on the whole an improvement on the old system, and hopes the beauty of the new arrangement will grow as the latter grows older.

Accompanying the report is a comparative table, reative to the valuation and assessment of the four counties bounding Allegheny county, viz.: Beaver, Butler, Westmoreland and Washington counties. According to this table the advantage in favor of Allegheny county is: Over Beaver about thirty per cent; over Butler, nearly thirty-three and one-third; over Westmoreland, seven and one-half per cent; and over Washington county, six and one-fifth per cent.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

WILLS PROBATED AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED DURING JANUARY.

The following is the business before Register Gray during December.

WILLS PROBATED.

Decendents.	Executors.
Chas Hierholtzer	Marg't Hierholtzer, Elizabeth Smith, Allen R Ham ett,
Alex Henderson	Mary A Henderson,
Rebecca Grindrod	Jas Spencer.
Ann T ylor	Wm Peoples,
Catharine Weil	Charles Weil, Milton Cole,
George Cole	Augustus Cole, George Cole, James Karney,
Johanna Karney	
Adam Kluizing	Elizabeth Kluizing, Anna E Kluizing,
Jacob Pratt	Mary Pratt,
John A Oatman	Alex Gordon,
Robert Johnston	William Johnston, Robert Johnston,
Christ Scheno	Peter Scheno,
Louisa McGowan	
Condorcit A McGowan	Mary A Neely,
James Munden	Job Munden, William Tate, James Hemphill,
Samuel Fitzsimmons	
Rachel K Wilcoxer	Charles Collist,
George Given	Henry R Challant,
John Adair	Alex Barr,
A F Woodslayer	Susan Woodslayer,
Henry Edsall	Edward Edsall, Robert Campbell,
Alex Campbell	Hugh Campbell, John Henderson,
Godhardt Wall	
Oliver T Byres	John D Byers,
John Closs	Barbara Closs,
Rebecca J Ramage	Alex Highlands,
George Burgess	
Abalonia Fuchs	Henry Fuchs,
John Ross	Henry M Long,
George Geyer	John Foel, Thomas Hays,
Alexander Hays	Cynthia Hays, James A Gault, Sarah Connelly,
Martin Connelly	Patrick Smith,
Nancy Thompson	Archie McCullough,
Louis Hagar	Archie Pi low, Philomena Hagar.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Dec'd.	Adm'rs.	Bond.
Agnes Williamson,	Andrew Williamson,	$ 100
Hannah Payne,	Joseph Payne	7,000
Hugh Richardson,	Sarah A Richardson	10,000
Jas K Newell	Archie Cummings	400
Cath E Penker,	Jacob Rimp	200
Jno H Schoepf,	Elizabeth Sparr	4,000
J H Wilkinson,	N H Phillips	100
Wendell Barr,	Magdaline arr	800
Philip Bollinger,	Cath Bollinger, Richard Deitrich	20,000
Fred Schillinger,	Amelia Schillinger	2,800
Jos Bauer,	Jno Lipperick	2,000
Louisa McGowan,	Mary A Neely	40
Andrew Knauff,	Augusta Knauff	4,000
Daniel Harshman,	Amelia Harshman	600
Emiline Walker,	Mary M Walker, R M Walker	800
Mrs M Ryan,	Mrs C Smith	3,000
Hannah Powell,	H S Floyd	800
Mary Jenkins,	Evan E Jenkins	1,000
Christiana Spindle,	Theresa Spindle	1,000
Ellen Perry,	Frank Perry	800
Gothardt Wall,	Adam Holman	500
Henry Frat,	Simon Dunn	6,00
Conrad Englehart,	Henry Plitcher	100
Chas Aeschbacher,	Wm Schmaker	600
Rob't D Horeland,	R B owers	1,200
Dominecs Cowley,	Patrick Cowley	600
Sarah E Young,	R H Young	400
Louisa Russell,	R T Ward	100
Andrew Gernest,	Cath Gernest	400
Elizabeth Seltzer,	Kingando Kirsch	200
Cath Cartwright,	B Mulvey	600
Ca n W Koenig,	Chas Becker	1,000
Wm Hazard,	Benj Pulpress	400
Cath Schwartz,	Fred Swchartz	1,200

JANUARY INQUESTS.

REPORT OF CORONER M'CALLIN FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

The following is a list of the Coroner's inquests held during the month of January.

Hannah Aggers, of Upper St. Clair township, come to her death on January 4, from injuries received by falling from a wagon.

Unknown male child, found on the ground of W. McKnight, of the Twenty-fifth ward, on the morning of January 7. Cause of death unknown.

Patrick Coil came to his death on the afternoon of January 8 from injuries received by the falling of a scaffold on Forbes street.

Henry Thomas came to his death on the morning of January 7 by being struck by an express train on the Pittsburgh Cincinnati and St. Louis railway, near Idlewood station.

Edward Holland came to his death on the morning of January 10, at the Central station, from intemperance and exposure.

John Young came to his death on the night of January 10, in the Eighteenth ward from exposure.

Mrs. Annie Carlton came to her death at her residence, 183 Robinson street, Allegheny, on the morning of January 16. Suicide by arsenic.

Ellen O'Hara came to her death at her residence on Magee street, on the night of January 15, from heart disease.

Daisy Byers came to her death at her home, in Lump alley, Allegheny, on December 30, from natural causes.

Charles Asher came to his death at his residence on Saw mill alley, Allegheny, on the night of January 16. Suicide by poison.

Mary E. Moul came to her death at the Mansion house, Third ward, Pittsburgh, on the night of January 17, from natural causes.

Conrad Englehast found dead on the morning of January 15, on a road in Indiana township. Verdict of death from exposure and the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

Thomas Sturgeon came to his death on January 23 from being accidently struck and run over by a coal car on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad.

Henry Hartman came to his death on January 26 from injuries received by being struck by a train on the Fort Wayne road.

Edward McCormick came to his death on January 26 from injuries received by falling on a revolving wheel in Painter's mill. Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.

JURIES DRAWN.

FOR THE MARCH TERM OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The following gentlemen are expected to answer to their names in the Court of Quarter sessions, this morning:

GRAND JURY.

William Carr, Jno. Black, William Lloyd, H. W. Cimmiotti, Georga Heib, Charles Gibson, J. H. Stewart, William Roddy, Hugh Woodside, W. J. Martin. Dominec Ihmsen, William Pollock, Joseph Spang, James C. Lewis, John S. Stewart, P. Little, Fred. Becker, H Myers John D. Baily, Peter Young, Frank Lutz, J. F. D. Keating, Dan. Boden, Wm. Lewis.

TRAVERSE JURY.

Adolph Rosemond, Michael Kane, Jos. Pierce, Fred Park, Joseph Sietert, Peter Frazer, Wm. N. Burchfield, Thomas Dunning, Rudolph Koenig, Wm. McKenna, Jos. Fisher, George H. Kuhn, Timothy McMahon, G. W. Hunter, Christian Hack Marker Rush, Wm. Whitten, Chas. Bumgarten, John Beltridge, S. A. Chamberlain, Geo. Strain, Patrick McGin, Edwin Johnson, Samuel Reynolds, Hugh Scott, Wm. Emmil. E H. Martin, Wm. Anderson, Adam Falstern, Orland Bell, John Ango, James D. McBride, R. H. Seaman, Sander Bevington, Edward Redmond, Danny O'Neil, James McKnight, Stephen Bossinger, W. J. Conrad, Sam'l. Donnell, G. P. Beilstein, James B. McBude, Henry Reiter, Wm. Shankey, Sam'l McCowan, Capt. Jno. Birmingham, Geo. Whitmore, Michael Woods, M. Munhall, James Pagre Nelson Jones, John Mitchell, John Black, Frederick Beck, Jno. Duffey, Robt. A. Cunningham, J. C. Harper, John Kincaid Lander Williamson.

By trifling with a cold, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of his system. Better cure your cold at once with Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for throat ails and lung affections. MWS&W

A WELL dressed man who exhibited the highest refinement in his manners and appearance, was soliciting jobs to clean the snow from the sidewalks in front of people's houses, in the Third ward, Allegheny on Saturday. He evidently does not intend to be an object of charity while he can get any work to do.

THE DRS. OLDSHUE.

Our readers have not failed to notice the interesting and useful hints contained in the articles which have appeared in our paper from Drs. Oldshue, 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Being personally acquainted with those physicians, we are prepared to recommend them as gentlemen, and we judge well posted in their profession. If any of our readers have failed to read the consecutive notices that have appeared, we advise that they look them up and observe the future articles. What costs but a minute or two to read may prove a great blessing, when what is written is the result of study and matures experiment. Few men are so well prepared from experience and proper mode of testing the nature of diseases in the way indicated as the Doctors Oldshue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of AMBROSE PIERCE, deceased, late of Pine township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER,
Wixford P. O., Pa.,
Administrator

d5-6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER,

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]
HARRISBURG, January 28, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr YERKES—Presented an act defining the duties of members of Councils in boroughs of the Commonwealth and prohibiting furnishing work and supplies to said boroughs by certain persons.

LOCAL OPTION.

Also, an act to repeal an act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, approved 1872.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Mr. HERR—An act to make legal and valid all bonds of certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by Municipal Corporations for their value.

NEW DUTIES FOR COUNTY DETECTIVES.

Mr. RUTAN—A supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in the different counties, which is designed to secure the more stringent enforcement of the liquor laws of the State. It requires the county detectives to make return to the Court of Quarter Sessions of retailers of liquors, and whether there has been any violation of the laws regulating the liquor traffic within their respectives counties, in the same manner as ward or township constables are required to make reports. It also confers on the special detectives all the powers now conferred on general police officers and constables, so far as they relate to criminal procedure. The County Commissioners are authorized to allow the detectives for their respective counties such pay as they may think just and proper.

ACT RELATIVE TO TURNPIKES.

Mr. WALLACE—an act to authorize the President and managers of the turnpike roads of the Commonwealth to vacate and abandon a part or parts of said roads

THE INSANE.

Also, an act for the codification of laws relating to the insane. The bill was prepared by the Board of Public Charities.

Also, an act to provide for the erection of watering troughs on public roads of the Commonwealth for the use of horses and cattle.

Mr. BECHTEL—An act to regulate the bringing of suits against the Commonwealth.

Also, an act relating to camp meetings, Sabbath Schools and other outdoor meetings.

A FREE PIPE LINE INTRODUCED.

Mr. NEWMEYER—A supplement to an act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations, approved April 29th, 1874, and to extend the provisions of said act to and embrace within provisions of the same the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of a pipe line. Mr. Weeks, the Secretary, is here with a memorial from the Chamber, and petitions signed by twenty thousand citizens in favor of the passage of the bill. It will be opposed by Philadelphia and the railroad influence.

Mr. RUTAN—An act to regulate the rights, transfer and descent of property and to prevent certain disabilities under contract of marriage.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act relative to days of grace on negotiable paper.

Act providing for the preservation of ballots, lists, &c., in cases of contested election of members of Congress.

A supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto, approved June 14th, 1836, authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases.

An act authorizing the holding of Orphan Courts by other than regularly commissioned Judges in certain cases.

ACT RELATIVE TO KIDNAPPING CHILDREN.

The following bill, put on third reading, was laid over:

A supplement to an act entitled an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, approved March 31st, 1860, for defining the offense of kidnapping, and affixing additional penalties thereto.

Mr. RUTAN amended the following bill on second reading to meet the requirements of the Constitution—an act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth or capital stock to sell and transfer the same, also to include loans and capital stock of corporations.

The act to provide for the surrender of the franchise of turnpike or plank road companies, was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A communication from the State Librarian transmitting his annual report for the year 1874 was sent in. It includes a catalogue of the books added to the library during the year. Of miscellaneous books there were purchased 729 volumes; of law books, 580 volumes; 436 volumes were received in exchange from other States, and 69 volumes were presented. Of pamphlets, 109 were added to the library, and 29 volumes, including 371 pamphlets, bound. During the year the Librarian has gathered from different sources for the Library 70 maps, some of them old and very valuable. The total number of volumes in the Library is about 30,5 0.

The term of the present Librarian expires on Monday next. It is presumed that Mr. Mill r will be reappointed.

BILL DEFINING TERMS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS PASSED SECOND READING.

The House then proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House bill No. 1, entitled an act fixing and regulating the terms of Municipal Officers elected by the people, and after some debate, the bill passed to a second reading, amended as follows.

SECTION 1—That all members of Councils, and city, ward, borough and township officers, except school directors, to be elected on the 3d Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter whose term of office would, under existing laws expire prior to the first Monday of March, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, to and until the first Monday of March next ensuing thereto and the terms of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of March, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by the existing laws in each particular case, and hereafter, all elections for officers which will be vacant on the first Monday of March shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceding thereto.

SEC. 2—That wherever said officers are now by law required to effect an organization, they shall meet for that purpose on the first Monday of March of each and every year.

SEC. 3—That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Mr. GRAHAM of Allegheny, offered the above bill

The Philadelphia Magistrates' bill passed finally

Adjourned.

Mr. Graff of Beaver, was absent from the morning session attending the funeral of Miss Katie Dull, daughter of James Dull, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg.

TEXT OF SENATOR RUTAN'S BILL.

Following is the text of Mr. Rutan's bill, entitled "an act to regulate rights, transfers and descent of property, and to prevent certain disabilities under the contract of marriage:"

Section one provides that no marriage contract shall have any effect whatever upon the rights of property or impair the right of either party to make contracts, sue, etc.; "but during the continuance of the marriage contract, the husband or wife shall have full power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, recover and hold his or her separate earnings, and to purchase, hold, transfer and convey real and personal property as fully and effectually, and in like form and manner as if such husband or wife were sole and unmarried; but nothing herein contained shall empower the parties to annul their contract of marriage." This last clause is a concession to the vulgar prejudices of slowmaving people.

The second section permits the husband and wife to transfer property to each other, by deed, with or without consideration, but as against creditors at the time of the transfer, it shall be void unless the consideration was reasonable and adequate.

The bill also abolishes dower at common law and tenancy by the courts of England; but gives to the surviving husband or wife the right to take one-third of the personal estate of the decedent absolutely, and one-third of the real estate for life. Where the decedent shall have left no surviving lineal descendent, the survivor becomes entitled to one-half the personal estate absolutely and one-half the real estate for life. In case of sale by order of court, the proceeds follow this mode of distribution.

HARRISBURG Jan. 29, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bill adopted by the House was concurred in:

Resolved, That the American flag be hereafter raised on the Capitol Building during the hours of the session and immediately taken down at the close thereof.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. WOOD offered the following for consideration, which was postponed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to prepare and report a bill authorizing the reduction of salaries of officers of the executive and legislative departments of the Commonwealth.

TIME OF ADJOURNMENT FIXED.

The following bill was presented from the House:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Senate and House shall adjourn on Thursday March 18th, 1875, to meet in an adjourned annual session on the first Tuesday of January 1876, and that no bill shall be read in place after the 4th of March next, in either House.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. Rutan, the resolution was concurred in—yeas, 35; days, 8.

BILLS FAVORABLY REPORTED.

The following bills were favorably reported:

An act supplimentary to an act to prohibit Foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania without having places for business agents.

An act to punish persons carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. RUTAN, an act that $30,000 be appropriated for altering, repairing and refitting the capital.

Also, an act incorporating and regulating banks of discount and deposit.

An act authorizing the Judges of the several courts throughout the commonwealth to fix the number of regular terms.

Mr. WALLACE, an act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws.

An act limiting the price of Supreme Court reports at $2 50 instead of $4 50.

REPORT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

A message of the Governor's, transmitting the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of May 14, 1874, entitled an act to create a commission and to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth was read. Two thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

The report recommends twenty amendments, and is a lengthy document, of sixty pages.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.

In the dreary days of the session last winter, the Legislature passed a law directing the Governor to appoint a commission of seven persons to examine and revise the Constitution of 1873, "to determine whether any amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth are advisable or necessary and if any are found advisable or necessary to prepare the same in proper form, and make return to the Legislature at its next session."

In accordance with this law Governor Hartranft, soon after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointed a Commission, consisting of Chief Justice Agnew, of Beaver county; Benjamin H. Brewster, ex-Attorney General of the State, and a leading member of the Philadelphia bar; Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, the present Attorney General; Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield, State Senator; Hon H. W. Williams, of Tioga, President Judge of the Tioga and McKean Judicial district; A. T. McClintock, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and Hon. Wm. H. Playford, of Fayette county, State Senator.

The Commission met in Harrisburg on the first Monday in June, selected Chief Justice Agnew as its Chairman, and proceeded to the duty assigned it. Since then it has held nine meetings; and yesterday reached a conclusion, and sent in its report to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature. The Commission, although composed of gentlemen of widely different political opinions, unanimously agreed in recommending certain Constitutional amendments to the Legislature for submission to the people.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission refrained from recommending any changes in the important reforms or innovations in the old system, adopted by the people in 1873, with the single exception of the cumulative vote. The limitation of the powers of the Legislature, the large increase in its membership, the guards thrown about the elective franchise, the provisions in regard to State finances, and municipal debt and taxation—all these important provisions of the new Constitution are left untouched. Some of them are commended by the Commission, and others, such as the increase in membership of the General Assembly, are referred to as in their nature experimental, the wisdom or folly of which yet remain to be determined.

THE CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

The article on the Executive Department is not disturbed. In the Judiciary article the most important change recommended is that business is made the basis for the division of the State into judicial districts instead of population. By the present Constitution any county having 40,000 population is made a separate judicial district. Authority is given the Legislature, by the amendment proposed by the Commission, to redistrict the State into judicial districts after the next decennial census of 1880.

The provision of the Constitution requiring all appropriations for the benevolent institutions of the State to be made by separate bills, is modified so that such appropriations may be made jointly in one bill. By this means, the Legislature will have before it at one time the whole subject of appropriations of this character. Experience has already shown this will be an advantage.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The contradictory provisions in the Constitution in regard to contested elections are changed by remanding all contests for seats in the Legislature to that body for settlement, through a committee to be chosen by the House where such contest is made, and presided over by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Contests for other offices are to be determined by the Courts.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Cumulative voting in the election of directors or managers of corporations, as provided for in section four of article XVI is abrogated.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The principle of minority representation in the election of County Commissioners and County Auditors is stricken from the Constitution. I believe it is also abrogated as applicable to all State, county or municipal offices. I believe this is the only principle labelled "reform" that the Commission touched.

This embraces all the important changes in the present Constitution recommended by the Commission. Others are proposed, but they are of a less notable character, and aim to secure greater efficiency and harmony in governmental affairs.

The Commission in their report, supplement each amendment they submit, with a statement of the reasons they deem it advisable. The amendment under the Constitution will have to be approved by a majority of the members of the present Legislature, then published in at least two papers in every county of the State, pending the next general election, and if approved by the Legislature elected in 1876, will then go to the people, and if ratified will become a part of the Constitution. So that in no event can they be submitted to the people before 1877, and this will certainly afford ample time for their discussion and the formation of a mature judgment on their wisdom.

Mr. G. J. Lichtenhed, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Notary Public.

The following bills were passed finally.

An act declaring the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of the United States to be legal successors of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House and authorize the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former.

An act authorizing married women to sell or transfer loans, capital stocks, &c.

An act supplementary to the act defining the offense of kidnapping and affixing additional penalties thereto.

Mr. RUTAN moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening at eight o'clock.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. PIPER submitted the following:

Whereas, A bill is now pending providing an increase of officers in both Houses of the Legislature.

Whereas, The number of officers and employees provided for the general departments of the State Government by the act of 1874 is believed sufficient; and

Whereas, The salaries of many officers have been largely increased, in some instances more than doubled, in the last twelve years; and

Whereas, The exigencies of the times demand more regard to economy in public as well as private affairs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Special Committee of five members to examine and ascertain the names and number of officers and employees and the amount of salary, and report to the House. The bill was amended so as to strike out the last two paragraphs of the preamble, which was agreed to.

The following bills were read in place:

An act relative to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Aldermen in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence), act repealing the supplement to the act relating to the compensation of County Treasurers, approved April 15, 1834.

REVISION OF TAX LAWS.

An act for the appointment of a commissioner to revise the tax laws.

An act amending the consolidating of existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes and county, city, borough and township rates and levies.

An act allowing the Burgess and Town Councils of the boroughs of the Commonwealth to levy and collect a water tax.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED FROM LEVY FOR RENT.

An act exempting property to the value of $600 from levy or sale on execution for distress for rent.

An act repealing an act for a better and more impartial selection of jurors, approved the 10th of April, 1867.

By Mr. HASSON, an act extending the general corporation law of 1874 to the pipe line companies for the transportation of petroleum oils.

REMOVAL OF COUNTY SEATS.

By Mr. BEDFORD, an act providing a mode for the removal of county seats

By Mr. BARNETT, an act preventing certain disabilities of husband and wife and regulating the rights, transfer and descent of property under a contract of marriage.

An act removing disabilities from aliens purchasing, holding and transferring real estate.

An act to punish persons for false representation of the business condition of certain persons.

A supplementary act relating to the State Treasurer and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

A supplementary act making stockholders liable to a suit of laborers after the return of an execution of a nulla bona act, providing for the adjustment of the tax on premium of insurance companies.

An act appropriating $125,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Act providing an establishment and conferring the degree of Master of Medical Science.

Adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Speaker Patterson this evening received a telegram announcing the sudden death of his brother in Washington county. He has left for his home.

JUDICIAL.

The following was presented by Mr. Christy of Allegheny, in the House:

AN ACT.

Directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their Judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county, and validating assignments heretofore made.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage of this act, and before the commencement of each term of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the Judges of each of the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall alternately detail one of its Judges to hold, also if they see fit one or more Judges to assist in holding said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the next ensuing term.

SEC. 2. Each of said Judges so detailed may separately hold the said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the peace during such term, and if it appear to be necessary they may each hold a separate branch of said Courts at the same time, and for this purpose may call juries from the same general panel. Provided, that on the trial of indictments for homicides two of said Judges shall sit jointly, except in case of sickness or inability to attend, and on the hearing of motions for a new trial, and in all other cases, all the Judges of said Courts of Common Pleas may sit jointly if they deem it necessary

SEC. 3 In all cases where a cause shall be tried by one or more of the Judges of either of said Courts of Common Pleas, and the same shall not be finally disposed of during the term for which said Judge or Judges were detailed to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, the said Judge or Judges shall have power to determine the said cause and dispose of the same, imposing sentence if necessary at any time after the expiration of the said term, for which they may have been detailed as herein provided.

SEC 4. The order of the Courts of Common Pleas of said county of Allegheny heretofore made, detailing the Judges of the Court of Pleas No. 1 to hold the residue of the December term of 1874, of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the peace of said county is hereby validated and confirmed, as the first detail under the Constitution and laws of this State.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29.—The Congressional Committee met at the usual hour.

Dr. Scruggs was brought forward to prove the attempted assassination of Gov. Wells at City Hall. He said he saw no demonstration of violence; that he and Wells were dining at the hotel together; at a table near by were two drunken men; witness understood from Mr. Watson they might "cut up," and on that insisted on Wells leaving the house; the men said nothing to Wells, and it was only on the witness' suggestion that he left; witness simply thought that the men being drunk might become involved in a difficulty with Wells; on another occasion, about three weeks before, a man made some offensive remarks about Gov. Wells, and the latter told him that he intended to act squarely in the Returning Board.

A COLORED MAN TESTIFIES—THE PEOPLE BURDENED WITH TAXATION.

Ruford Blunt (colored) was the next witness—Reside at Natchitochez; am State Senator; am pretty well acquainted with the people of my parish; last June a meeting was held by persons who called themselves taxpayers; Mr. Cunningham said if the people desired they could take charge; I was a slave in Georgia and Louisiana, have a little education; have lived in Natchitochez twenty-one years; the general condition of affairs between the whites and blacks there was tolerably pleasant up to last June; a portion of the meeting were not taxpayers; it was proposed to reduce the taxes, also to demand the resignation of some officers; in July the Republicans held a mass meeting; many white men made suspicious movements, and Mr. Duplex, a white Republican, was carried off; those officers were told to resign on the 6th of July or they would be assassinated; some of us were in favor of the police jury resigning and they did resign; when on a steamboat on my way to New Orleans some men went on board and said they intended to fix me during the night; the men were put off the boat; on July 25th we held a nominating convention in our parish; armed men assembled in a room in town; I understood they were there to assassinate if we nominated a certain District Judge and District Attorney; we did not nominate those officers then in consequence of threats; I resigned my position on the School Board; they continually said they had nothing against me personally; I resigned my position as Senator to save my life; there is a petition in my Parish asking Congress to do something to protect the colored people; colored men believed that the whites intended to reduce them to slavery again; negroes are better off financially than when they were slaves; many of them have purchased property since the war; more colored men have made money since the war than planters have; the schools in Natchitochez are free, and at present colored children attend them more regularly than whites.

Cross-examination—I was on the school board of Natchitochez parish; I don't believe that one dollar is missing from the school fund since the Republicans were in power; I taught in the schools; when I did not teach I paid a substitute fifty dollars a month and drew $100 myself; I receive no benefit from official printing in my paper; some of the members of the police jury were men of not very good character; I believe that there is an armed organization at Natchitochez Parish; I never saw such quickness of movement among bodies of men; at least twelve hundred Republicans were intimidated, including those that did not register, and those who registered and did not vote.

Mr. Zacharie said these calculations would give one voter to every two and a half of the colored population.

Witness—Objection to Judge Myers was that he was a corruptionist; did not hear of charges against Boulles or why they had left Winn Parish; I think that most of the murders were committed by white men; before June last, there was a kindly feeling towards the colored people; any white man would have loaned me large sums of money without hesitation; both black and white complain of taxation.

W. H. Maxey was next called: Reside in Claiborne porish; the election there was not a fair, free and full election; at the meeting in that parish, a colored man was shot by a white man; the latter was tried and discharged; after the fight over thirty white men formed in line most of them with shot guns; Republicans were beating a drum and Democrats demanded that colored men be disarmed; they said negroes would be fired into in ten minutes if they did not disperse; at the close of the war I had $100,000, and to-day I am a bankrupt.

Mr. George Foster testified to the condition of Carroll Parish, stating the condition of the same was flourishing; regarding the election, he said it was peaceable; that he heard no disturbances; there were irregularities; tally sheets were never filed with the clerk, and never could be found, and for that and other reasons the jury decided that another election should be held; he knew of no ostracism; the great complaint there among the people was

HIGH TAXES;

that he never heard of any animosity toward the Republicans on account of politics, but that it was toward corrupt officials, if any.

Judge Wheeler then questioned the witness as to the debt of the parish, its amount and the purposes which created it, etc., eliciting the information that it has all been created since the war; that the people complained of the nature as well as of the extent of the debt. Complaints were also made of the direliction of the parish jurors, who had unlimited powers as regards assessments, etc.; he then gave the manner of assessments, etc.; the relation between the two races were cordial; the blacks were largely in the majority.

NO SCHOOLS—RADICALS SQUANDER THE FUNDS.

Mr. Frye then put a few questions as to schools, &c., the witness stating that they had no schools; that the Republican office-holders squandered the funds.

By Mr. Marshall—There is no general hostility between the races. Difficulties may occur between them and have perhaps occurred; there had been no Democratic officials in his parish except such as Clerks of the Courts; there were some private schools and one school house.

THE USURPER SPEAKS HIS PIECE.

Gov. Kellog was next called and made a long statement commencing with the Legislature of 1865, and coming down to the present time. It differs from his testimony before the sub-committee only in beginning at an earlier date, and the statement being more elaborately prepared.

The Constitutional Commission of Maine on Saturday, by a vote of six to two, defeated the proposition to amend the Constitution, so that women might be electors under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON Jan. 28, 1875.

THE SENATE.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Louisiana discussion was resumed.

Mr. CONKLING took the floor. The galleries were densely crowded and many persons having the privilege of the floor occupied seats there.

Mr. CONKLING began by saying that the drama which entertains the Senate must have its run, and that the time had now come when silence only serves to prolong wrangle. The Presidential contest for 1876 has been opened in the Senate. The way in which my amendment was received by the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) told us instantly that we were to be charged all along the line. Every administration supporter was ready to vote for the resolution if made courteous. The course of the President was prejudged. The opposition had almost the entire newspaper press of the land with them. After it had become notorious that our action would be anticipated if we longer delayed, the resolution was passed. The plain manly message came, and now lies upon our table. Then the discussion should have ended, but it did not

The Senator from Missouri came forward with his resolution, and so the machine for grinding out political capital runs on. Senator Thurman occupied the attention of the Senate for four hours yesterday, and others are doubtless waiting to take his place to-morrow. He is the recognized leader of the Democratic party, but he did not tell us what to do with the Louisiana question. It was the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) to whom the nation looked more than any other man to originate a policy for his party. The honorable Senator (Thurman), when commenting upon Southern outrages, said in effect if such was the condition of society in the South, it was time that the party which had been in power since the war and through the war should give way, and let another party come in. There was a clue which unravelled this web. That had been the gospel of the Democrats since the beginning—make reconstruction a failure; make it a miscarriage; keep up an agitation; disturb, ferment and revolutionize; and the time will come when the country, wearied and worn with the commotion, will accept anything for a change. The sole policy of the Democracy seems to be to oppose a measure which originates with the Republicans.

In referring to the action of the military in New Orleans, he said: What would General Washington have said about ordering troops away from New Orleans, where the air was murky and heavy with violence and stationing them somewhere where all was peace. This question was presented to Washington, when four counties in western Pennsylvania resisted a whisky tax. An inspector and a surveyor were resisted and Washington ordered out and put on foot fifteen thousand men, and went to command them himself. The revolt was abandoned, but armed men in great numbers trod the soil of Pennsylvania to preserve peace and prevent any further outbreak.

The speaker continued his argument in the usual Radical style, until the hour of adjournment arrived when the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House continued in session all day.

In the course of a long discussion about amending the rules and breaking the dead lock, Mr. McCrary said: May I ask the Chair when it will be in order to amend the rules.

The SPEAKER—It will be in order on Monday morning under a call of States.

Mr. ALBRIGHT (Pa.), but not if there be no adjournment until Monday.

The SPEAKER—It is quite in the power of the majority, if it wants a change of rules to defeat adjournment.

Mr. M'CREARY—I desire now to give notice that on Monday next I will submit a motion to amend the rules.

Mr. RANDALL—I make a point of order that you cannot give that notice now.

Mr. HOTCHKISS—Can the Committee on Rules report at any time.

The SPEAKER—Undoubtedly loud calls were made for the "regular order," and the Clerk thereupon proceeded with the call of the roll. The significance of the discussion is that it indicates the policy of the majority to be to renew next Monday the motion which was made and defeated last Monday, to amend the rules so as to prohibit for the remainder of this session only the Speaker from entertaining dilatory motions whenever a public measure is before the House. Under the operation of such a rule the passage of the Civil Rights bill and other measures having the support of the majority of the members would be plain sailing.

RADICAL SPECULATION AS TO HOW THE BARRIER MAY BE REMOVED.

The solution of the question which has led to filibustering proceedings in the House over the Civil Rights bill is simple and easy, and can be accomplished on Monday by a mere majority. The Speaker gave the key to the situation in the discussion that took place to-day, that is, that under the call of States on Monday for bills for reference, resolutions to amend the rules may be presented and referred. The Committee on Rules has a right to report at any time, and its report is a privileged question of such a high character that dilatory motions to prevent a vote upon it need not be entertained. Then it requires but a majority vote to change a rule or to establish a new one. This mode of operation is plain and easy.

THE PROPOSED NEW RULE.

The next question is, what shall be the character of the new rule? There has been a good deal of consultation to-day among leading Republicans, and the result of it may be briefly stated. The rule proposed by Mr. Cessna last Monday has been substantially modified, and those Republicans who voted against it can, without inconsistency vote for the one that is to take its place. Cessna's was to be applicable only to the remainder of the present session. This is to be a general rule for all future time until changed or repealed. It provides that when any question is pending before the House, there shall be but two dilatory motions entertained, one to adjourn and one fixing the time to which it shall adjourn, but the previous question is not to be seconded on the same day that a proposition is introduced or reported unless by a majority of three-fourths.

OBJECT OF THE NEW RULE.

In other words, the new rule is designed to prevent filibustering, while at the same time it furnishes an additional guard to the minority. The next question is whether, even after the proposed rule is established, advantage will be taken of it to press the Civil Rights bill. It is not very certain that it will be, there being many who express the opition that the urgent advocacy of that measure is more apparent than real, and that parliamentary means will be found to let it escape becoming a law.

The last question is, why, the solution of the problem being so easy on Monday, this long, tiresome struggle in the House has been continued and is persisted in. Inquiries on both sides of the House have not elicited any satisfactory explanation that had, but the general impression is that it has come now to a mere

POINT OF OBTSINACY

neither party being willing to concede that it is tired of fruitless strife. Only five weeks remain of the present Congress, and owing to a large number of measures of a public character pending, some persons apprehend an extra session of Congress will become necessay, unless filibustering shall be abandoned and night sessions held exclusively for the consideration of business. Others, however, are of the opinion there will be no necessity for an extra session if members closely apply themselves to work. Few if any members desire an extra session.

STILL IN SESSION.

Midnight—The call of the roll on dilatory motions proceeds without variation, and, although the members generally appear to be pretty thoroughly wearied out and disgusted, it is not unlikely that proceedings may run all through the night. The last call showed the presence of one hundred and fifty members.

WASHINGTON Jan. 29, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, asking a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river. Referred.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Conkling took the floor, and concluded his argument in regard to Louisiana.

MR. SCHURZ MODIFIES HIS RESOLUTION.

Mr. SCHURZ said he desired to modify his resolution to read as follows:

Whereas, Any military interference by officers or troops of the United States with the organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, is repuguant to the principles of Constitutional government, and

Whereas, The military interference of General De Trobriand, of the United States army, and soldiers under his command, with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana, on the fourth of January, was without warrant of law; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and to report with the least possible delay by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SCHURZ said the first sentence of this preamble was taken from the President's message and as no Senator of either side, not even the Senator from New York had undertaken to assert that General De Trobriand's action was warranted by law, he hoped that the preamble would have the unanimous approval of the Senate.

Mr. Gordon (Ga.) next addressed the Senate at length, after which Mr. West obtained the floor, with the understanding that he would address the Senate when the Louisiana discussion was renewed.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The House adjourned at ten o'clock and twenty five minutes, this morning, after a continuous session of forty-six hours and twenty-five minutes. There was no compromise.

The motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Ward, of Illinois, who said it was evident that the extent of human endurance had been reached, and that no legislation could be had under present rules of the House. He was unwilling to submit to the torture longer, and therefore moved to adjourn. The vote was seventy five against sixty, nineteen Republicans voting in the affirmative. The roll was called seventy-five times during the setting. The House will meet Saturday at noon.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1875.

THE HOUSE.

After the House was called to order, the Clerk proceeded to read the Journal omitting the yeas and nays in detail when Mr. Randall raised the point of order that they must be read.

After a long debate the Speaker decided the point was well taken and directed the clerk to read the Journal.

Mr. RANDALL stated his object was to consume the whole day in this manner, so as to prevent a day's notice being given of a resolution to change the rules and thus throw that back for another week.

The proceedings were brought to a close at half past four o'clock by an adjournment on motion of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. Up to that time seventeen or eighteen roll calls had been read throughout of the seventy-seven taken, so it would have been daylight on Sunday before the journal would have been concluded. A motion to adjourn by Mr. Eldridge was voted down because it came from the Democratic side, but immediately the same motion was made by Mr. Butler and carried When the House meets on Monday, the only journal to be read will be a few lines of to-day's proceedings. During the day an attempt was made to have the bill passed to pay the interest on the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, but Mr. Holman objected, and the attempt failed.

BEECHER'S TRIAL.

Tilton Called Upon the Stand.

NEW YORK, January 27.—There was the usual crowd at the Tilton-Beecher trial to-day.

The attention of the Court was called to a pamphlet issued from the Tribune office, entitled Part First of the Official Report of the Tilton-Beecher trial. Judge Fullerton stated that instead of having evidence only on trial, there were comments relating to Moulton and counsel. Mr. Beecher paid an eloquent tribute to Moulton as a witness, and Evarts, in turn, said they were not actors on the stage.

Judge Neilson said he would confer with the publishers about this matter.

Mr. Franklin R. Woodruff then deposed: Moulton proceeded to tell Tracy that the points of the case published by Mrs. Woodhull were true; Moulton said he had been trying to keep the case covered up; Tracy said that he did not recommend lying, but in this case, he thought it was perfectly justifiable; he also recommended that either Moulton or Tilton be sent to Europe.

Cross-examination—I introduced Moulton to you on that occasion; I think you asked Mr. Moulton if the scandal rested on anything else but

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION

and other papers, and he said that there also remained the statement made by Mrs Tilton to her husband; I do not recollect being present on any other occasion in the study than at this interview; I have heard the "true story" read; this interview, I think began about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and ended about ten o'clock at night; I think we had supper, which lasted about an hour, and the balance of the time was spent in discussing the Woodhull scandal. The pistol scene came up for discussion, and Moulton said it was incorrectly reported; there, I think, you said to Moulton that the part of the story which related to him could be refuted, and I think you read the story paragraph by paragraph; I do not remember that Moulton, at that interview, denied telling this story to Mrs. Woodhull, nor did he admit having told it; counsel read portions of the Woodhull article, and asked the witness if Moulton denied telling them to Mrs. Woodhull at that interview; the witness replied that he had no remembrance of the parts of the scandal read, as he took no interest when they were discussed at that interview; I do not think you advised Moulton to deny the Woodhull card in so far that it related to him; I was in the habit of going to Moulton's in 1871; met Tilton there; he was out of employment and wished to start a paper and said $5,000 or $20,000 would be enough to start with; I saw Mr. Southwick and told him about it; I have never paid the three thousand but was released from it.

THEO. TILTON CALLED TO THE STAND.

This concluded the testimony of Mr. Woodruff, and ex-Judge Fullerton called Theo. Tilton, who took the chair. Mr. Evarts objected to Tilton being sworn and made a long argument.

OBJECTION MADE TO HIM.

The counsel maintained chiefly that all authorities were against the right of a husband or the wife testifying for or against each other, as their rights and privileges were equal, and the innovation destroyed and defiled the privacy and sanctity of the marriage relation.

Mr. Evarts read from several eminent jurists in support of his position. He claimed generally that if such a rule were adopted, perjury and violation of the nearest and dearest relations of confidence would follow. "The law," he said, "throws around this great civil system of domestic inviolability the pure robed figure of silence and secrecy. It does nothing by halves. It is complete, thorough, perfect and states the fact so that all can understand."

General Bryer argued on behalf of the defense and said he would adhere strictly to the point in dispute. The question was this, was a plaintiff in an action, a competent witness in his own behalf. The common law excluded all parties in the suit in which they were interested. We had now attained to that humane and enlightened degree that a criminal indicted was allowed to testify in his own behalf. In 1857, the barrier was removed by the Legislature of New York from the party interested in a case testifying on his own behalf, and by a subsequent alteration of a phraseology he was compellable to testify. This was the law which governed the case, and would allow him to tell the story of his own sad wrong. It may be argued on the other side that Mrs. Tilton was a party to the action. She, the counsel admitted, had an interest of feeling and repute, but it was not sufficient to constitute her a party to the cause. As the act of 1867 excluded the wife as a party to the act, Mr. Tilton was not in a situation to be acted on by it, but Mrs. Tilton was, and this was what the law meant. The counsel was quoting legal authorities in support of his position, when the hour of adjournment arrived, and he will continue his argument to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Baron.

LONDON, January 30—6 A. M.—Edward Sugden, Baron of St. Leonards, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died yesterday, aged 94.

[Saint Leonards (Edward Sugden) Baron, an English jurist and statesman, was born in London in 1781. He became a member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1828, and in 1829 was appointed Solicitor General under the Duke of Wellington, and made a knight. He was Lord Chancellor of Ireland from 1841 to 1846, and in 1852 was created a peer and Lord Chancellor of England. He wrote a number of popular works.]

COLUMBUS.

Marriage of two Convicts.

COLUMBUS, January 31.—About a thousand persons, including members of the General Assembly, muncipal officers and citizens, visited the chapel at the Ohio Penitentiary to-day to witness the marriage of Thomas Miles and Nancy Scott, two convicts whose term of service for burglary expired to day. The parties were engaged to be married at the time the burglary was committed, and rather than be separated from her lover, the woman plead guilty, and consented to an imprisonment of two years.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ALTOONA has been selected as the place for holding the next State convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE strongest gas well in Butler county is 1,100 feet deep. It is situated on Bull creek, near Hardin's mill, Clinton township.

THE Beaver Falls cutlery works are running ten hours per day, giving employment to 310 girls, boys and men, 130 of the latter being Chinese.

TITUSVILLE has to pay Mrs. Pollard $3,000 because she sprained her ankle while walking along a street that was left in a bad condition by the city.

REIS, BROWN & BERGER'S gas well at New Castle has reached the depth of one thousand and eight hundred feet, and the work of boring still continues.

MR. JAMES EVANS, one of the old landmarks of Franklin, Venango county, died on Thursday morning last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, after a few days' illness.

THE Clarion County Democratic Committee recently presented a beautiful silk flag to Knox township, the banner township, polling the largest vote at the last election.

WALLACETON, Clearfield county, is suffering from typhoid fever. Several families have lost many members by this disease, only one member in some cases being left.

FARMERS in Washington county are engaging hands for the present year at $25 to $30 per month, where the hand boards himself, and $15 to $18 where boarding is furnished.—Reporter.

A RESIDENT of Polk township, Jefferson county, left the breakfast table on Tuesday last for the barn, where he was found hanging by the neck a couple of hours afterwards. Domestic troubles.

THE order of the Knights of Pythias in this State has disbursed $74,342 61 for the relief of needy members during the past six months. It has 44,593 members in Pennsylvania, and nearly five hundred lodges.

TWO old citizens of Clearfield county, Josiah Evans, aged 81, and Benjamin Bloom, aged 84, recently experienced their first ride on the railroad, on the extension of the T. & C. road to Furwensville.

BEAVER FALLS M. E. CHURCH has had considerably over one hundred accessions since the commencement of the revival at New Year's. Over forty have united with the Presbyterian church in the same place.

SAMUEL HASTINGS, of Amwell township, Washington county, died on Sunday of last week in the 100th year of his age. He was, perhaps, the oldest man in Washington county, and during his life time was highly respected.

GEORGE ADAMS, of Clearfield, employed as a flagman on the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad was run over and cut in twaine at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, on Thursday last. His overcoat caught on an iron bar while he was attempting to jump off the car, and jerked them under the wheels.

THE File Works of Messrs. Blake & Fessenden, of Beaver Falls, made a shipment on Tuesday of last week, of four tons of files of different sizes, amounting in value to over five thousand dollars. Orders are upon them now from

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The jury has not yet decided whether or no, Christina Dietsch was, or is, a common scold.

James Telford was convicted of cruelty to animals, John Russel prosecutor.

Charles Steinards, charged with misdemeanor by James Grierson, was allowed a nolle pros.

The case of Moses Hickenbottom, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of John C. McGilvay, and the latter indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Hickenbottom, are on trial. The trouble occurred last November at Homestead. It is alleged by McGilvay that Hickenbottom, a colored man, passed along where McGilvay was loading coal, and accused him, McGilvay, with having insulted his, Hickenbottom's wife. This McGilvay denied, when Hickenbottom fired three shots at him with a revolver, one of the balls having struck him on the end of the nose. On the other hand it is contended that Hickenbottom did not shoot at McGilvay to hit him, and that McGilvay struck him with a shovel and threw coal at him.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

Commonwealth ex rel. vs. John McGinnis. Account of Jacob H. Walter, committee, confirmed absolutely.

Louis Bertram vs. Pfarr & Dietsch, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $278.35.

The case of Beatty's administrator vs Wm. Coleman, was submitted to the decision of the Court in accordance with the act of Assembly.

John Becker vs. Francis Sellers, an action to recover balance on an account. Jury out.

The case of E. S. Wood assignee &c. et al., vs. John H. Stewart, an action on a book account, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

There was but one case called up for trial, that of Maggie J. Gallagher vs. John T. Duff, an action to recover about $400 for the sale and delivery to the defendant of certain millinery goods. Defendant claims that the goods were sold to him as agent for a Philadelphia firm. On trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, city. The creditors having chosen John G. MacConnell and N. J. Bigley, of this city, assignees of the said bankrupts, the same is approved.

McMahon & Campbell, bankrupts, city. The creditors, at a meeting for that purpose, having elected Thomas T. Wightman, Esq., of this city, assignee, the same is approved by the Court.

Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts city. The report of Register Harper on the petition of Springer Harbaugh for leave to convey certain property in the State of Iowa to wife presented and filed subject to exceptions within ten days.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph J. Holden for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and others, co-partners as the Citizens' Bank, of Titusville, the report of Register Harper on the answers filed to the petition of the petitioning debtor presented and filed.

John G. Eppler, of Freeport, Armstrong county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shaver.

The Titusville Savings Bank and the Citizen's Bank, of Titusville, debtors, Crawford county. A number of the members of the said co-partnership filed their petitions, and had leave to join with Lyman Stewart and J. J. Holden in the application for the adjudication of the said co-partnership. Citizens' Bank of Titusville, debtor. On motion leave was granted to discontinue proceeding in bankruptcy against W. H. Abbott and others, heretofore alleged to be co-partners in said banking firm.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Moses Hickenbottom was convicted of felonious assault, charged by John A. McGilvray.

Wm. Johnson and Robert Wells were convicted of larceny, charged by Robert Coward, and each sent to the Work House for one year.

Christiana Dietz was convicted of the charge of being a common scold, but was recommended to mercy.

Abraham Reed was convicted of larceny, charged by Mary Thomas, and was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

John McGilvray was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and the costs were divided between him and the prosecutor, Moses Hickenbottom.

Joseph Wassan was convicted of fornication and bastardy, Lena Siler, prosecutrix.

Francis Wifford is on trial on five charges of selling liquor to minors.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

E. S. Ward, assignee, &c., et al vs. John H. Stewart. Verdict for plaintiffs for $187 43.

In the case of John Becker vs. Francis Sellers, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

Thomas H. Gibson vs. Hugh Purcell and wife, an action to recover for groceries sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $362 07.

The case of Wm. O'Maley vs. Thomas Grubbs, an action to recover for personal injuries received in falling from a scaffold, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick and White.

Huckenstein & Baum vs. Catharine Hockmeyer, administratrix of Michael Hockmeyer, an action to recover money alleged to be due on a contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $339 50.

George W. Hall vs. Hall Safe and Lock Company; an action to recover a commission alleged to be due on the sale of a safe. Verdict for defendant.

In the case of Maggie J. Gallagher, vs. John T. Duff, the jury found for plaintiff for $122 55.

Edward Whalley vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, John Routh, John Neff and Joseph Irwin; on trial. The allegations are: That the plaintiff in the case got on a train on the road of the defendants' Company, at the Union Depot, to go out to Homewood and return. The trip was to be made for his employer, and the latter gave him a coupon of a family ticket. The conductor on the train going out permitted him to ride on the ticket; but, returning, Whalley got on the train of which Routh was conductor, and the latter refused to receive the ticket, but demanded that he pay his fare. This Whalley refused to do, and when the train reached East Liberty, Routh called on policeman John Neff, one of the defendants who removed Whalley from the train, and Deputy Mayor Irwin committed him to the lock-up. He now wants damages from all concerned.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Venango county. Motion for injunction against Charles and Henry Lauchenback, by Mr. Dickey for and Woodward against the same, after which the injunction was granted on the filing of a bond in the sum of $10,000.

J. T. McNutt, bankrupt, Allegheny. William K. Jennings of this city, having been chosen assignee, the Court approved the same.

Byron B. Holliday, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Smith.

Newberger & Hockstadter et al. vs. Samuel Elias. Argument as to the sufficiency in number and amount of the creditors petitioning for the adjudication in bankruptcy of the debtor. Schoyer for petitioning creditor and Bailey for debtor. The Court reserved its decision.

Keese, Perry & Co., Titusville. The argument on the rule on A. W. Barry, Esq., to show cause why the order allowing him fees out of the estate should not be revoked, continued until the 14th inst.

Hollins Bros., bankrupts. On motion of Roger Sherman, Esq., leave was granted the Second National Bank, of Titusville, to amend their specifications of objections to bankrupt's discharge, and the argument on the rule to show cause why said specifications should not be stricken off, was fixed for the 4th of March.

Burkholter, Master & Co. and others vs. James Kintner, of Susquehanna county. The rule to show cause why the order permitting certain creditors to join with the original creditors in this case, was discharged. In the same case the exceptions to the Register's report as to the sufficiency and number and amount of creditors was overruled.

W. H. Cluley, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee an order was made directing him to pay to Isabella R. Cluley, wife of said bankrupt, the sum of $300 as exempt from the operation of the bankrupt law.

John G. Eppler, Allegheny City, bankrupt. An order was made for a hearing upon an application for an injunction, on the 12th inst., and in the meantime restraining W. E. Schmertz & Co. and John Gilpin, Esq., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Felix Beck, Cambria county, bankrupt. Petition of William Litzinger, creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, presented and referred to Register Brotherline for examination and report; and petition of Shoemaker & Seehler, for an allowance for services as solicitors for bankrupts, presented and referred to said Register.

United States vs. a quantity of iron ore, claimed by Shoenberger, Blair & Co. On petition of the claimants, Henry Ralle and S. H. Hicks, of Erie, were appointed appraisers, with leave to chose a third in case of disagreement.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

RUNNING THE CRUSADE GAUNTLET.

The case of F. Myford, a tavern keeper, in Monongahela City, charged with illegal liquor selling is on trial. The case was taken upon Tuesday. There are in all twelve charges against him; five to selling to minors, and the balance for selling on Sunday and to habitual drunkards. Yesterday the jury found defendant guilty of three out of the first five charges and the balance were then consolidated. Nearly a score of temperance ladies with their husbands, fathers, brothers, &c., appear against the defendant.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The jury were out in the case of William O'Maley vs Thomas Grubbs. This is an action to recover damages for injuries received by falling from a scaffold.

Benjamin Musgrave and Elizabeth, his wife, vs. Herman Miller, action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff with six and one-fourth cents damages and costs.

In the case of Christian Denning vs. Christian Gillis, the jury found for defendant. This was an action on a book account for meat sold.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury were out in the case of Whalley vs. Routh, Irwin et al. The Court allowed a non suit as to the Pennsylvania Railroad. In charging the jury, Judge Kirkpatrick said that a railroad company had the right to eject a passenger, in certain cases, but they had no jurisdiction after the passenger had left the car. They had no right to authorize his arrest or have him locked up.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SANTA ROSA, SONORA CO., CALIFORNIA, January 1, 1875.

DR. SADLER, No. 164 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh:

Dear Sir—I consider it an act of justice to you, and a pleasing duty of mine, to inform you of the continued improvement of the vision of my son, Giddy L. Loucks, on whom you performed so skilfully the operation of "Artificial Pupil" for Cataract, in Titusville, previous to my coming to this State.

Before you operated he was blind, and considered hopelessly so by many of the most eminent surgeons. Since coming here his eyes have been examined by several of the best in the State, and all unite in saying the operation was most skilfully performed. With my best wishes for your health and continued prosperity, and many, many thanks for past kindness, I remain, Yours gratefully,

MRS. A. H. LOUCKS.

The above case is well known throughout Southwestern New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Dr. Sadler makes a specialty of all forms of blindness, deafness, catarrh, throat diseases and bronchitis. No. 164 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WEST ELIZABETH MINERS' MEETING.

THE PRESENT AN ULTIMATUM.

A large meeting of the miners of West Elizabeth and vicinity was held on Tuesday, February 2. After a thorough discussion of mining prospects, it was resolved that no coal should be dug for less than three cents per bushel, and that mining must be paid for in cash and not in store pay.

The miners are still out and are determined to stand for what they consider a fair rate for mining. Arrangements have been made to assist all who are in destitute circumstances, until the advent of better times

"A DROP OF JOY IN EVERY WORD."

FLEMINGTON, Huntingdon Co., N. J. June 26, 1874.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of

Yours truly,

JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	115
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	123¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	118
Five-Twenties, 1865	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)...6	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120
Ten-Forties	114¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	115
Currency Sixes	119¾
New Five Per Cents	116¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	74⅜
Adams Express	110
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	82
American Express	73
United States Express	54
Pacific Mail	25½
New York Central	102
Erie	18¾
Lorien	123
Michigan Central	77
Michigan Southern	79
Union Pacific	79½
Illinois Central	101
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92½
Northwestern	45
Northwestern preferred	85
Rock Island	104⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57
Toledo and Wabash	16⅜
Fort Wayne	97⅜
Chicago and Alton	101
Ohio and Mississippi	29
C. C. and I. C.	8¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120½
Five-Twenties, 1862	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868	120
New Fives	115⅞
Ten-Forties	116¼
Currency Sixes	119½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	487
Missouri	97
Tennessee, old	67
Tennessee, new	67
Virginia, new	52
Virginia, old	51
North Carolina, old	30
North Carolina, new	16

STOCKS.

Canton	60
Western Union Telegraph	74¾
Quicksilver	20¾
Adams Express	109¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	83
American Express	73
United States Express	54
Pacific Mail	25¾
New York Central	102
Erie	18¾
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	123½
Harlem, preferred	127
Michigan Central	77
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	97
Northwestern common	44
Northwestern preferred	85
Rock Island	104⅜
New Jersey Central	107
St. Paul	37¾
St. Paul preferred	57
Toledo and Wabash	16⅜
Toledo and Wabash preferred	30
Fort Wayne	97¾
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	25
Chicago and Alton	101
Chicago and Alton preferred	110
Ohio and Mississippi	29
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	61
Sterling and Quincy	93⅜
Lake Shore	77½
Panama	82
Illinois Central	100
Union Pacific	79½
Central Pacific	93¾
Dubuque	96
Delaware & Lackawana	109

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 4, 1875.

REMARKS—In regard to trade we have but a slight improvement to note as relates to prices or demands; for some time past dealers have been operating on a moderate scale; from this it would seem that their confidence in the present prices was not a very strong one. The weather has not been favorable for out door trade, besides navigation has been interrupted by the ice cold weather. January just closed has been an unusual month as relates to navigation; there were no coal shipment by river, something that has not happened for a long time; the coal shipments for January, 1874, were nearly 9,000,000 bushels; there is a fair amount ready in the pools but it will require a material change in the weather before the same can be shipped. Flour—We have no particular change to note; dealers as a general thing were purchasing sparingly merely to meet their current wants; the receipts are increasing with an ample supply on the market. Bacon could scarcely be called so firm; the decline noted in the early part of the week has been maintained; we notice more extensive receipts for some days past of bulk meat. Apples are a shade firmer and the bottom has evidently been reached.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,532	Cheese, bxs	164
Wheat, sks	346	Oats, sks	489
Bacon, pcs	—	Potatoes, bus	1,260
Apples, bbls	32	Corn, sks	1,466
Barley, sks	704	Butter, pxgs	95
Bacon, tcs	35	Hay, bales	925

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was devoid of animation; the sales were confined to the wants of the home market; the rates are soda ash, common 3¼c; refined do 4¼c; potash 8@8¼c; pearls, 9c; black lead 4c; fluor spar 1¾c; nonatook soda 2½c per pound.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely; the demand is improving; prices are firm but unchanged; we can report sales at the following: Fair to medium $1 50@2 00; prime to choice $2 25@2 60 per barrel.

ALES—We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers; the card rates are India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion; Bass English ale in good supply at unchanged prices.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Dealers report a fair demand; we quote the former at $2 12@2 25 per gallon; the latter $1 04@1 06.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 50@60c per gadon.

BEESWAX—Dull; prices nominal at 27@30c per lb.

BEANS—Are dull; prices weak and very uncertain; we note sales at various prices ranging srom $1 70@2 00 per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing; there was, however, a good demand for choice roll for home purposes at 28@30c per lb; prime 23@25; common grades sold at various prices as per quality.

BROOM CORN—The market was a firm one with the advantage on the side of holders who will no doubt make good use of the same; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Remains dull, with sales at 3@3¼c per lb.

BROOMS—Dealers report a steady trade demand at the advance we have before noted; we quote factory No 2 per dozen $2 35; No 3 $2 75; No 4 $3; No 5 $3 50; No 6 $83 75; No 3 carpet brooms $4; No 5 do $4 25.

BANNER BAKING POWDER The supply was up with the demand; the rates are ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales were regular; we quote prime Ohio goshen at 16½@17c in a jobbing way; New York do 17@17¼c; Ohio sweitzer 18@19c.

CANNED GOODS—We have no improvement to note as relates to prices or demands; we quote peaches 3 lb cans $3 3@3 50 per dozen; tomatoes $1 75@2; corn $1 50@2 as to quality.

COKE—Remains dull with sales at $2 50 per ton free on cars.

EGGS—The demand is improving; we quote at 27@28c.

DRESSED HOGS—We quote at 7½@8¼c per lb.

FLOUR—Trade was only limited; prices are weak but unchanged; we quote hoice brands white wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; corn meal $3 40@3 70; oat meal $7 50@8 00 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active; the fact is for some time past sales have been confined to limited lots, merely sufficient to meet the wants of the home market; as relates to prices we have no change to note; the card rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23¼c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c: Rio in bulk, 28¼c; Java in papers, 41c; Java in bulk, 40½c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10¾c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8½c; Patna 7½@8c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18¼c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 75c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¼c per lb; prunes 12½@15c per lb; Rangoon per lb 7½c.

Starch—Common 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat L. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Pal., 1s and 1/8s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C.C.C. $1 75; X Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

HAY—The market remains dull; the supply exceeds the demand; baled sold at various prices, ranging all the way from $15, 18, 20@25 per ton; wagon lois were $24@28 as per quality.

HOMINY—Market quiet at $4 50@4 75 per bbl.

MILL FEED—In steady demand; we quote bran $1 12@1 14 per cwt by the car load; shipstuffs $1 20@1 30; middlings $1 40@1 50; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 per cwt.

ONIONS—There is a fair jobbing demand at at $3@4 per bbl.

RAGS—Quoted at 2½@3c per lb.

SEEDS—Clover more favored; sales from store $6 50@6 75; timothy $3@3 22.

TALLOW—In good demand; country 7¼@7¾c; city 8¾c.

SALT—Sales by the card load $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85.

GRAIN—There was a slight falling off in the demand; buyers were inclined to operate sparingly; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; we quote as follows: Wheat—Choice Kentucky white $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter wheat $1 15@1 16. Corn is in better supply; prices remain easier; we quote shelled high mixed 76@78c; low mixed 75@76c; car is quoted at 75@76c. Oats—The receipts for some days have been light, producing a firmer market; prime white is firm at 63¼@64c; mixed 62@63c. Rye was more fancied, the stock to operate on being small; we hear of sales in a jobbing way at $1 10@1 12½ per bushel Barley dull, we have heard of no sales for some days; prices are too uncertain to quote.

CRANBERRIES—The demand for some days has been limited; and sales were made at various prices, viz: western $8@10; eastern $10@12; Sackets belle $13@14

HOMINY—We note occasional sales at $4 50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Dealers continue to report a dull market, holders being anxious to realize; we quote peach blows at 78@80c by the car load; 85@90c in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand was fair; there is still room for improvement; the rates are: hams, new 13¾c; shoulders 9@10c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 per dozen; short rib sides 11¼c; clear do 12c; mess pork $20 50. Pigs feet ½ bbls, $4. Lard—tierces ¼ bbls, 15¼c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17½c; in 6 lb do 17¼c; ham sausage 10c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 4, 1875.

REMARKS—The market continues firm and prices have advanced materially since our last report. Crude is about 2½@7c above the former quotations, and refined in New York has advanced ¼c, which produces a proportionately stronger feeling in this market.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 35@1 40; Union do $1 30@1 32½; Relief $1 26¼; Pennsylvania do $1 35; immediate shipment $1 55@1 57 per barrel.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S:

8,000 bbls United at wells			$1 37½@1 40
8,000 do	do	do	1 34 @1 38¾
3,000 do	Union	do	1 32½
5,000 do	Relief	do	1 25¼
3,500 do	Penn'a	do	1 35

REFINED.

The market for refined is strong and advancing; New York quotations advanced since our last report fully ¼c and the influence of the strong advances in crude together with the buoyancy of the Eastern markets causes a very marked advancing tendency; we quote at 9¾@10¼c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 13c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Spot refined is quotable at 12¼@12⅜c

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull; city held at $1 30; country $1 20@1 25.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 3.—The Courier says: The petroleum market was strong throughout the day; United at wells opened at $1 28¾ and in the afternoon reached $1 40 but finally settled to $1 37½, where it remained to the close.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 47½
1,400 bbls spot	1 50
1,800 bbls spot	1 48¾

OIL CITY.

1,500 bbls spot	1 48¾
1,000 bbls spot	1 47½

RIVER DISTRICTS.

5,000 bbls United at wells			1 37½
3,000 bbls	"	"	1 40
2,000 bbls	"	"	1 38¾
2,000 bbls	"	"	1 28¾
4,000 bbls	"	"	1 35
3,000 bbls Union	"	"	1 32½
5,000 bbls Relief			1 26¼
3,500 bbls Penn'a			1 35

TITUSVILLE, February 3.—Market firm at $1 47@1 50.

OIL CITY, February 3.—Market quiet at $1 50.

TIDIOUTE, February 3.—Market firm and higher; $1 15 bid at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 3.—Market quiet at $1 30

ROUSEVILLE, February 3.—Market quiet and firm; held at $1 40.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Market quiet; S. W. 12¼c; crude 6¼c; cases 16¾c. Sales and futures not quoted.

PARKERS, February 3.—Market quiet and steady; United $1 36¼@1 37½; shipment $1 55@1 57½.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale was a small one, even smaller than usual, but at the same time, small as it was, it exceeded the demand. We have seldom noticed a more dull or lifeless market, and we have seldom noticed less indication to operate. The fact is that several prominent dealers have drawn out and quit the business, which don't look well and means something, and there are others who have probably not quit business but altogether refuse to enter the market at present; what they may decide on hereafter is further along. The butchers as a general thing are purchasing about one half the usual number; in regard to prices they rule about the same as last week, particularly for choice kinds; medium and common grades were scarcely so high although the difference was but small.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra to fancy	$7 25@7 50
Prime lots	6 75@7 00
Medium to good	6 00@6 50
Fair	5 00@5 50
Common	3 50@4 00
Bulls	3 75@4 25

SHEEP.

The offerings were again light, being less that 700 head all told, still they were considerably in excess of the demand, as at least one half the number remained unsold at the close; the quality was a decided improvement on last and previous weeks; butchers generally were curtailing their purchases in sheep as well as cattle; taken as a whole it was decidedly a hard market for dealers, who were not pleased with the situation as there were not so many in as those remaining unsold were driven to the Central Yards; we quote nominally as follows: Prime to extra descriptions $6 25@6 75 per cwt; medium to good $5 00@5 50; common $1 50@2 50 per head, but few heads were disposed of at the first figures

HOGS.

As usual, at this market, the offerings were small and were principally in the hands of regular dealers; butchers were purchasing very sparingly; we quote in a jobbing way at $7 00@7 50 as per quality and condition.

CALVES.

There was a falling off in the damand, but as the offerings were light prices were maintained, ranging from $5 50 to 7 00 per cwt.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1875.

CATTLE.

Trade opened dull on Monday in the cattle pens, and from the very unfavorable reports of the markets in the East we feared that there would be another decline here but the run was not at all heavy and on that account prices remained about the same as our last quotations. The quality of the stock was only fair, there being a good many common cattle with some few corn fed Texas; very few cattle went forward in first hands as shippers were afraid of a continuance of dullness in the Philadelphia and New York markets.

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	6 50 @6 75
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 25 @6 37
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 75 @6 00
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 00 @5 50
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 50 @4 75
Common 800 to 1,000 lbs	3 50 @4 50

SHEEP.

The sheep market was dull and drooping, but the run was lighter than last week and buyers were not able to get prices down; the quotations we give are for fine wool sheep; open wool are about 15 to 20 per cwt lower. The quality of stock on the market was generally good.

The following are the

PRICES.

Best 100 to 110 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good 95 to 100 lbs	5 75@6 00
Fair 85 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 50
Common 70 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

The hog market has been pretty steady for the past week, there being very little change in prices. Philadelphia hogs remain at our last quotations while there was an advance of 20c per cwt on Yorkers, the best grades of that kind bringing 6¾c The run was 40 cars less than last week, but there was still enough to supply the demand; as the Philadelphia market was partly supplied by shipments from Baltimore, the supply on the latter market was very heavy which prevented any of our shippers sending any to that point.

We quote as follows.

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 25@7 40
Yorkers	6 60@6 75
Stags, old sows and boars	5 00
Very common light pigs	6 00

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 3.—5 P. M.—Rate of discount in open market for 3 months bills was 3 per cent, the same as the Bank of England. Consols for money 92¾@92¼; account 92¼@92⅝; 5-2s '65, 108; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 105; new 5s 103; New York Central 93; Erie 26¼; preferred 44½.

Spirits petroleum 9c.

FRANKFORT, February 3.—5 20s, '62, 98⅜.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 64 francs 25½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝; Orleans 7⅝; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales speculation and export; 7,300 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged; shoulders 34s 6d; hams, l. c. 52s.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Petroleum—refined 27½s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton firm at 15½@15⅝c; futures closed steady; sales of 12,000 bales; February 15 17-32@9-16c; March 15 11-16@23-32c; April 16@1 32c; May 16 11-32c; June 16⅝@21-32c; July 16 15-16@31-32c; August 17 1-16@3-32c, September 16⅜c. Flour in moderate demand; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western $3 80@4 10; common to good $4 56@4 75; good to choice $4 80@5 25; white wheat extra $5 25@5 85; extra Ohio $4 65@6 30; St. Louis $4 75@8. Rye flour steady at $4 25@4 85. Corn meal quiet at $4 25@4 50. Wheat in limited demand; receipts 23,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 15@1 20; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 10@1 12; winter red western $1 17@1 23. Rye quiet at 93@96c Barley duil. Malt quiet. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 133,000 bushels Oats quiet and unchanged, receipts of 10,000 bushels Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee dull. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining 7⅜@7⅝c; prime 8c; refined dull. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull and unchanged. Rosin firmer at $2 12½@2 17½. Turpentine firmer at 39c Petroleum firmer; refined 13c; crude 7@7¼c. Eggs unchanged. Pork dull; new $19 50. Beef quiet; plain mess 10½c, extra do 11@12c. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 10¼c; short clear 10¾c Lard firmer; prime steam 14@14¼c. Butter unsettled; western 16@26c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky lower at 94¼c. Cloverseed firm; western $11½@11¾.

Dry Goods.

The weather was stormy and transactions few and unimportant. Cotton goods steady at unchanged prices. Fine brown cottons very strong, and sold up to receipts. Rolled jaconets firm. Prints and shirtings in fair request. Woolens less active. A large auction sale of linen goods to day was a success. White goods and Hamburg edgings selling well.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 2.—Wool unchanged, but sales amount to a fair average. A greater activity is soon expected. Delaine and combing selections are wanted and would sell readily at 57@65c. Medium fleeces scarce Fine fleeces quiet but bulk stock still sold above buyers views. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 53@56c; for X medium and XX Michigan and Wisconsin 49@52c; pulled wools in demand and firm at 40@56c for superfine and X.

BOSTON, January 30.—Wool was quiet, but transactions have been larger than might have been anticipated, considering the amount of machinery stopped on account of the scarcity of water In prices there is no change of importance. Combing and delaine fleeces are still sought after, and command full prices. Pulled wool in demand. The sales include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium XX and above 52@56c; Michigan do 49½@52c; western and others do 40@54c; washed combing and delaine do 5 @ c; unwashed do do 40@45c, Southern 54 @57½c. Superfine and XX pulled 42@55c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Wool, fine, was quiet but firm. Medium was active, higher and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia XX and above 55@56c. X 55c. Medium 56@57½c. Coarse 50@52½c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, western fine 49@52c. Medium 55@56c. Coarse 50@52c. Combing washed 66@67c. Do unwashed 45c. Fine unwashed 35@36c. Coarse medium washed 40@42½c. Tub washed 55@60c. Extra and merino pulled 55@50c. No 1 and superfine pulled 55@47c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring 90c; No 2 87¼c spot or seller February; 88¾c seller March; 89¾c seller April; No 3 82¼@82¾c; rejected 76¼c. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 64¾@64¾c bid spot or seller February; 65¼c bid seller March; 72c seller May. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 52¾c spot; 53c bid seller March; 56¾c bid seller May; rejected 50¼c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unsettled; $1 22 spot; $1 22¾@1 23 seller March. Pork steady and in moderate demand; $18 25 spot or seller February; $18 47½@18 50 seller March. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; $13 50 spot; $13 72½ seller March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky 93c. On call board in the afternoon wheat closed at 87½@87¾c spot; 88¾c